THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London: where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1809.

Meteorological Diary for August 1609. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

Days. Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	66	71	29-11	clear
2	65	72	29-12	mostly cloudy, some heavy showers
3	64	65	29- 6	mostly cloudy, frequent rain, high wind
4	56	63	29- 6	cloudy, some rain, windy
5	58	60	29- 7	almost constant rain
6	63	70	29- 6	cloudy, much heavy rain, thunder, high wind
7	60	73	29-12	cloudy at times
8	66	71	29-15	ditto
9	66	75	29-16	very cloudy at times
10	65	75	29-15	cloudy at times, evening much rain, lightning
11	68	71	29-13	rain in the night, cloudy at times
12	59	65	29-10	mostly cloudy, frequent showers
13	60	63	29-13	ditto
14	62	63	29-13	cloudy, very rainy
15	62	71	29-13	cloudy at times, some rain
16	63	73	29-15	morning cloudy, some rain, afternoon mostly clear
17	66	73	29-15	cloudy at times, some light rain
18	61	72	29-14	cloudy at times, some heavy showers
19	60	67	29-14	cloudy at times, some showers, high wind
20	62	66	29-17	cloudy at times, some rain
21	60	67	29-14	mostly cloudy, some showers
22	60	65	29-14	mostly cloudy, frequent heavy rain
23	58	65	29-10	mostly clear
24	56	66	29- 8	cloudy at times, some rain
25	53	62	29- 7	ditto
26	58	63	29-12	cloudy, some light showers
27	57	65	29-12	rather cloudy at times, some light rain
28	60	70	29-18	mostly cloudy
29	64	70	29-19	mostly clear
30	67	71	29-15	cloudy, considerable rain, some thunder
31	60	68	29-16	clear.

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at eight o'clock in the morning are 61 14-31; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, were 68 5-31; in 1807, 63 17-31; in 1806, 62 7-31; in 1805, 63 10-31; and in 1804, 60 10-31.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 4 inches 38 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 3 inches 6-100ths; in 1807, 2 inches 55-100ths; in 1806, 4 inches 27-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 22-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches 26-100ths; and in 1803, 1 inch 81-100ths.

Meteorological Table for September 1809. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1809.
Aug	°	°	°		
27	55	64	55	29,76	showery
28	56	66	60	30,04	fair
29	60	72	63	,08	fair
30	65	76	66	29,85	fair
31	60	66	59	,85	cloudy
*Se.*1	60	63	56	,90	cloudy
2	60	70	57	,65	fair
3	61	72	61	,62	showery
4	63	69	61	,60	stormy
5	61	70	60	,54	fair
6	60	70	61	,52	fair
7	60	66	56	,29	showery
8	55	61	55	,42	showery
9	55	66	54	,65	fair
10	54	64	53	,67	showery
11	54	63	52	,72	fair

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1809.
Sept	°	°	°		
12	53	64	49	,80	fair
13	49	62	56	,84	showery
14	57	62	56	,69	showery
15	56	65	52	30,05	fair
16	61	64	60	,10	cloudy
17	56	65	55	,01	cloudy
18	58	64	48	29,80	rain
19	54	62	50	,75	fair
20	53	66	55	,96	rain
21	52	65	55	,80	fair
22	54	69	57	,68	showery
23	63	65	54	,70	showery
24	53	58	48	,85	showery
25	56	49	45	,74	rain
26	43	56	51	30,00	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1809.

Mr. URBAN, *Kemberton, near Shiffnal, Salop, Sept.* 8.

THERE having been a traditional report, that the celebrated Sir Hugh Middleton, knight (to whom the City of London are so much indebted for projecting the New River) in the later period of his life, retired to this Village, where he resided some time in great indigence, under the assumed name of Raymond; and that, during such residence, he was actually employed in the paving of the street; I was induced to examine the parish register, and found the following entries, in Latin and English, which I send for insertion in the next number of the Gentleman's Magazine; as I trust they will, in a great degree, remove the doubts that have so long existed as to the place of his interment.

Yours, &c. RICHARD SLANEY,
Rector of Kemberton.

"Gulielmus Raymond, generosus alioqui, *alias Hugh Middleton, esq.* sic dictus, obijt die 10, & sepultus fuit 11 die Martii, 1702, & jacet erga prospectum Orientalem extra sed propè munia Ecclesiæ.

"Affidavit brought 13 day."

Englished thus;

"William Raymond, gentleman, so called, dyed, *otherwise called by the name of Hugh Middleton, esq.* dyed March 10, and was buryed ye 11 day of ye month, lyeth interred at ye end of ye Chancell, towards ye East, without ye wall of ye Chancell, but nigh y^m^."

N. B. The words in Italick are struck out with a pen; but are legible, if the Register is held up to the light. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 15.

BEING in possession of a good many (perhaps 35 or 40) of the familiar Letters of that venerable Prelate, Dr. Hough, Bishop of Worcester, to a female Relation of my own in the last century, *viz.* from 1724 to the time of his death, in 1743 (which, together with a few other original Letters from Archbishop Tillotson and others, I have directed by my Will to be deposited in the British Museum, as the place most easy of access to the publick) I have thought it might be worth while to publish them in my life-time, if it should please God to give me health and life long enough for that purpose; and, though the Life, and both public and private Character, of that most respectable and amiable man are well known to the world, from the many eulogies of Poets as well as Historians, yet, that it might be of service, to take this opportunity of collecting together these, and the many interesting circumstances of his Life, with such few additions as I might be able to procure.

With this view, I have searched the British Museum, the Bodleian at Oxford, and the Archives of Magdalen College, Oxford; and, as I would wish to make this humble, but I trust useful, publication as interesting as I am able, I beg to suggest to your numerous Correspondents, whether they might not be so obliging as to furnish a few additional Letters or Anecdotes, besides those which have hitherto been published, or to suggest where they may be met with; in order that this little Work may be as complete as it is in my power to make it.

Any Communications to you will be thankfully acknowledged by

THE (INTENDED) EDITOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 14.

IN your present volume, p. 845, you have mentioned the Life of Alexander Nowell. Permit me, by your

your means, to acknowledge an egregious oversight in that book. A gentleman, to whom I have not the honour of being known, has, in the most obliging manner, informed me, from Ath. Oxon. I. fol. 72, that the Provost of Eton, who was ejected in 1561, as mentioned in the Life of Nowell, p. 68—70, whose name had eluded my search, was Richard Bruerne, who had been Fellow of Lincoln College, Canon of Christ Church, and Professor of Hebrew, styled by Leland, *Hebræi radius chori*: and died Canon of Windsor in 1565. But, sad to tell, his name also is in Strype's Parker, at the very place referred to, namely, p. 103.—I can only account for this in the following manner: My extracts from the Life of Parker were made several years ago; and the name omitted, probably because it was then thought immaterial. Afterwards, when I came to recite the matter, not finding the name in the printed Registers, nor in other books which I consulted, nor in my minutes from Strype, I too hastily concluded, without re-examining the Life of Parker, not then at hand, that the name was unknown. It should, in strictness, be added, that, according to Strype, though some of the Fellows were expelled, the Provost, suspecting their intent, with respect to himself, prevented it by voluntary resignation.

Hoping there is no other such mistake in the Book, and that this will be pardoned, I am,

Yours, &c. R. CHURTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 15.

"Where beams of warm imagination play,
The Memory's soft figures melt away."
POPE.

THE warmth of Dr. Stukeley's imagination has long been lamented by Antiquaries; but I know not whether the proportional melting away of his memory's soft figures has ever been noticed. A very remarkable instance of this has just occurred to me, which, with your permission, I will state to your Readers.

In the Preface to the first book of the Medallic History of Carausius, which was published in 1757, he says, "The Work is new, because I would not peruse what Dr. Genebrier has wrote on our Emperor, lest I should borrow any thing from him; and that through both our separate labours, the fund of the History of Carausius might be enlarged." p. x.

And, in the Preface to the second Book, which was published in 1759, he thus confirms the assertion: "We see from Genebrier, what may be done by ruminating, and seriously thinking on a subject; so scanty, for want of Historians; and still what I have here done, is without reading his Book." p. xxv.

I shall not stop to insist upon the difficulty which might occur to an imagination less warm than Dr. Stukeley's, of his being able to see what Genebrier had done, without reading his Book; but shall quote a few passages from a Work, published by the same Dr. Stukeley in 1752, wherein he actually refers to this Book of Dr. Genebrier's, which, in 1757, and even so late as 1759, he had never read.

The following extracts are from the third number of the Palæographia Britannica, by Dr. Stukeley, which bears date in 1752.

"The learned Dr. GENEBRIER has published a splendid volume thereon: [*i. e.* on the History of Carausius] wherein, with great sagacity and judgment, he has collected and put together, most that can well be said of his History, with any tolerable degree of certainty."—"Dr. Genebrier has learnedly and copiously proved that Carausius had a son. That coin, whence he principally deduces his reasoning, was in the cabinet of the late learned Heneage Lord Winchelsea. 'Tis engraved by Genebrier." p. 6.

"'It is frequent enough," says the Doctor, "to see on the medals of Emperors who had children, this legend of 'PRINCEPS, or PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS.' The young Princes are often represented in the same manner, as on this medal of Carausius; and in the same attitude: *often on horseback* *," p. 7.

* This is a translation of Genebrier's words, from p. xxxi. of his Dissertation on the Country, Origin, &c. of Carausius; which is prefixed to his Description of that Emperor's Medal, excepting that Dr. Stukeley has thought fit, without any authority, to make him set the young Prince on horseback. Genebrier's concluding words are, "*Et dans la même attitude à-peu-près.*"

"We

"We may therefore with Dr. Genebrier, and with much reason conclude, that the young figure is Carausius's son, and destined to succeed him." p. 8.—"From all these considerations laid together, and maturely pondered, I see much reason to conclude, with Dr. Genebrier, that Carausius was married, and had a son." p. 23.

"It does not seem unlikely, what Genebrier urges, that the Roman Writers of that time neglected to commemorate what could reflect no honour to Diocletian and Maximian, who were obliged to take in Carausius as partners with them in the empire. He judges the end of the first and beginning of the second Book of Zosimus to be imperfect for this reason; there being a great gap of about 20 years between Probus and Constantine the Great; for, perhaps, such part of his history has been destroyed, where he treated of our Carausius." p. 25.

These instances, Mr. Urban, prove the existence of a tolerable warmth of imagination. But that warmth is, comparatively, icy coldness, to the fiery glow which dazzles the Reader, by an absolute reference to Genebrier's volume, in that very second Book of the History of Carausius, the Preface to which, at p. xxv. says, "Still what I have here done, is without reading his Book."

This reference occurs in p. 124, where Dr. Stukeley, speaking of Coins which were struck by Carausius in the Punic style, says, "One mentioned by Genebrier to be in the King of Sardinia's cabinet at Turin."

What a grand idea must we form of the imagination of Dr. Stukeley, if we estimate its extent to be in proportion to the imperfection of his memory! R. R.

N. B. The peculiarities of style and punctuation, in the quotations from Dr. Stukeley's Works, belong to the Doctor, and not to me.

Mr. Urban, *Shrewsbury, Sept.* 9.

YOUR Correspondent, F. T. p. 604, after some very judicious observations on the Pillar of Eliseg, concludes, by soliciting a view of Castell Dinas Brân, in the same neighbourhood. I am sorry my materials are not sufficient for the purpose, being disappointed in finishing my sketches. I, and the gentleman who accompanied me, ascending the vast hill on which the Castle stands, about the midway, saw one of those tremendous storms approaching, which come on so suddenly in a hilly country, and which overtook us before we gained the summit; however, we got shelter in a cavity of a wall of the Castle, from whence we could observe the sublimity of the scene. The view towards Wales was completely obstructed by strong sulphureous clouds, hanging close upon the hill; whilst the view on the English side was enlivened by rays from the sun in the distance, which had a wonderful effect upon the intervening objects. When the storm subsided, we investigated the remains of the Castle, which nearly cover the summit of an amazing hill, somewhat conical, every side sloping with great steepness. The Castle appears of an oblong form, of about 100 yards by about 60; and the materials of which it is built seem to be the coarse stone of the country, with a few remaining mouldings of hewn stone. Trenches were cut in the solid rock, to defend the part which is the least steep. From its bold and elevated situation, it must have been a place of very great strength and security. My inability to send a satisfactory view of the Castle, I hope, will not be an obstacle to your Correspondent's communication, which would, undoubtedly, be very gratifying to Mr. Urban's Antiquarian Friends.

Yours, &c. D. Parkes.

Mr. Urban, *Shadwell, Aug.* 29.

BEING at Lymington, I considered it as impossible not to go on a *pilgrimage* to Gilpin's Tomb, and perhaps with a veneration for his memory equal to those pilgrims who attended at Thomas à Becket's; but with much more propriety, as every one of your readers who has read the works of the former, and is acquainted with the character of the latter, will readily allow.

The walk to Vicar's hill, and from thence to Boldre Church, is sufficient to raise conceptions in the mind of those beauties so ably pointed out in the "New Forest Picturesque Scenery." It was a delightful walk; and to persons fond of this kind of scenery, cannot fail of affording much pleasure.

pleasure. Passing by the School founded by this amiable clergyman, I entered, and was received with civility by the Master, and respect by the Scholars; the walls are hung with appropriate sentences of Scripture painted in white letters on black boards, and over the fire-place is the likeness of the Founder. Perhaps it would be of advantage to this praiseworthy institution, if an engraving was taken and published by subscription from this picture, which is considered a good likeness. One of the senior boys obtained the key of the Church, and met me there; and here I cannot refrain from observing, the situation is very romantic and secluded. Under a plain tomb, overspread with a venerable oak, on the North side the Church, are deposited the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Gilpin, and no person having a pencil could refrain from copying the epitaph, which is now transmitted for your readers' perusal, who may not have the opportunity of visiting this beautifully-sequestered spot.

"In a quiet mansion, beneath this stone, secured from the afflictions, and still more dangerous enjoyments, of life, William Gilpin, some time Vicar of this Parish, together with the remains of Margaret his wife, after living together above 50 years in happy union. They hope to be raised in God's due time, through the atonement of a blessed Redeemer for their repented transgressions, to a state of joyful immortality. Here it will be a new joy to meet several of their good neighbours, who may now lie scattered in these sacred precincts around them. He died April 5, 1804, at the age of 80. She died July 14, 1807, at the age of 82."

Yours, &c. T. W.

*** In our Magazine for April, p. 297, we inserted some anecdotes of the late Lieut.-gen. Villettes. We now lay before our readers a correct copy of the inscription on his monument, which was placed in Westminster-abbey on the 10th instant. It may be seen in the same Chapel with the much-admired Nightingale Tomb, close to the monument of the General's late friend the Honourable Sir Charles Stuart.

"Sacred to the memory of Lieut.-gen. William-Anne Villettes, second son of Arthur Villettes, esq. his late Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Turin, and to the Helvetic Cantons, who, during a period of thirty-three years, rendered essential service to his Country, at Toulon, in Corsica, at Malta, and in many other places. In consideration of these services, he was appointed Colonel of the 64th Regiment of Infantry and Lieutenant Governor and Commander of the Forces in Jamaica; but, while engaged in a tour of military inspection in that Island, he was seized with a fever, and died near Port Antonio on the 13th of July, 1808, aged 54 years. A worthy member of society was thus taken from the publick, a valuable officer was lost to the King's service, and the Island of Jamaica was deprived of a man well calculated to promote its happiness and prosperity; his residence there was indeed short, yet his manly but mild virtues, his dignified but affable deportment, and his firm but conciliating conduct, had secured him the confidence and esteem of the whole community.

The sculptur'd marble shall dissolve in dust, [away;
And fame, and wealth, and honours, pass
Not so the triumphs of the good and just,
Not such the glories of eternal day.

On the black marble which relieves the monument from the wall are these lines:

Amicitiæ superstiti sacrum voluerunt
W. CARTWRIGHT, J. CAZENOVE, T. BOWDLER.

Westmacott sculpsit.

We shall close our remarks concerning this truly-respectable Officer, with observing that the male line of this very antient family, and of course the name of Villettes, is now become extinct. The General's property, which was not very considerable (for his liberal mind did not allow him to accumulate wealth in the advantageous situation which he long held in Malta) descends to the only surviving sister, a lady who has been many years married or settled in Switzerland. The management of it was entrusted to the friends of his earliest years; and his will, like his conduct through life, manifested that kind attention to all who were connected with him from the highest to the lowest, which was expressive of the good heart and considerate mind of the Testator.

P. S. We hear that an elegant monument to the memory of the deceased General was ordered by his executors to be prepared for the Island of Jamaica, as soon as the monument in Westminster-abbey was completed.

completed. Mr. Westmacott was again employed as the sculptor.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 12.

IN justice to a gentleman who fills a very high situation, and whose expressions, in the course of a very important debate, were involuntarily misrepresented by the Reporter, I beg the favour of you to insert the following statement in your long-established and well-conducted Repository. I am Sir, your well-wisher,

PHILOPATRIS VARVICENSIS.

In p. 391, of a book lately published by me, I had occasion to introduce a passage, which I had read in the Evening Mail of June 17, 1808, which appeared also in another London Paper, without any material variation; and which, so far as my information extended, had been neither contradicted nor qualified in any of our Newspapers. But, previously to making any remarks upon the contents of the above-mentioned passage, I said, in express terms, that I did not "venture to answer for the accuracy of a newspaper representation;" and of course I was prepared to avail myself of such credible testimony, as might enable me to correct any mistake committed by the Reporter.

Since the publication of my book, I have had the satisfaction to be told by a Member of Parliament, that the two boys, capitally convicted at Chester, did *not* "suffer judgment, but were transported for life; that this mitigation of their sentence was mentioned in the House of Commons by Mr. Justice Burton, who tried them; and that he meant to apply the words 'production of iniquity,' *not* to the collective provisions of the new Statute, as it passed finally, but to whipping, imprisonment, and transportation for seven years, which, at the discretion of a Judge, are the penalties for Common Larceny; and which, after the mere repeal of so much of the Statute of Elizabeth as takes away the Benefit of Clergy for the offence of privately stealing from the person, would, in future, have been the punishment for that offence.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 16.

THE original School-room at Rugby, in which I received the first part of my education, under Dr. Knail, was a long, rather lofty room, built with timber, opposite the Church. The house was very indifferent. I have said many a lesson in a small room, into which the Doctor occasionally called some boys, and in which he smoaked many a pipe, the fragrance of which was abundantly retained in the blue cloth hangings with which it was fitted up. On the Anniversary, which was in the summer, the School was strewed with rushes, the Trustees attended, and speeches were made by several of the boys, some in Latin, some in English. When this was pulled down, and a new one built, I was one of the class which said the first lesson in it. The rushes and the speeches were continued. Your Correspondent does not say whether they are so now; nor does he mention the general number of scholars, which, in my time, was, I think, under 70; but which number has since been very greatly increased. I do not recollect any playground belonging to the old School; but there was a piece of ground beyond the church-yard, sometimes used by them. There were several almsmen, who used to attend Prayers in blue gowns.

In my time, at Rugby there was a disorder, which occasionally made its appearance, but was confined to the female sex; and, amongst them, was chiefly found in the lower class. The symptom was, a violent inflammation in the tongue, producing loud, incessant, discordant notes, sometimes causing (involuntary) motions in the hands; the husbands were the persons most exposed to the effects of this distemper; but it often extended to the neighbours. The only remedy ever found, was the application of cold water, which was used in this manner: a pond was fixed on of a proper depth, in which was placed an upright post, and on the top of that a long pole, turning on a pivot, having at the farther end an elbow-chair; in this chair the patient, or rather the indisposed person, was seated, and secured from falling out by a cross-bar, as we have all seen in the case of little children. The Doctor then lifting up the hither end of the pole, the farther end descended, and the occupier of the chair was suddenly immersed: the shock was equal to that of a shower-bath (invented, I believe, since) but more effectually, as it assuredly

surredly put at least a temporary end to the disorder, and the fit seldom returned under a month, if a radical cure was not produced.

This machine I perfectly well remember in a pond near the ground used as our play-ground. Whether it now remains there, your Correspondent can perhaps inform you. Indeed it is so seldom that one of them is seen in these days, that I am inclined to think the disorder, like the leprosy, is worn out, and is now only known in England by tradition.

I also recollect seeing, in Rugby Church, an application intended as a preventative of a complaint to which young women then used to be subject; this was, a white sheet thrown over a damsel who had been troubled with the *falling sickness*; and who was placed at the door of the Clergyman's desk, and there received from him a very excellent prescription, how to avoid being seized in the same manner again. As I have not seen the like since, I suppose that this also is a disorder nearly worn out. If, indeed, it appears at all in these days, it seems chiefly to attack married women; but in such cases the gentlemen of Doctors' Commons prescribe.

Excuse my running into idle stories, which have grown out of my original subject; but, as I have told you that I was of the old school, you will guess that I am not very young, and garrulity is, perhaps, excusable in persons of *a certain age*. Whatever that age may be, I should much like to visit once more a place which I shall always speak of with great respect, and which must be seen with pleasure by A Rugbeian.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 27.

I BEG the favour of your inserting this letter, for the purpose of calling the attention of those who are chiefly interested in the subject, to the situation of our Army, dwindling away as it now is with disease. It is unnecessary to enter into a chemical explanation of that kind of decomposition of the solids produced by great and excessive fatigue: the generality of your readers would not be enlightened by such a dry detail. A similar decomposition is produced by the air of such a climate as Walcheren; and in most cases three-fourths of those brave fellows who are attacked by disorders occasioned by fatigue, as well as an excessively foggy climate, fall victims to such maladies. I beg, Sir, to propose a simple, but, at the same time (if properly used) effectual preventive, or remedy, and such as will, I hope, be found to answer the purpose; it is merely adding, as part of their diet, a *jelly made of starch*, seasoned, or not, in any way most convenient. This will brace the solids, and restore the exhausted frame more than any thing, perhaps, in the world; and if used by soldiers on a march, will be found of more service than any quantity of wine, or spirits. Whilst using it they need not complain of wanting butcher's meat, or in some cases bread, and many other things at present considered necessary to an army. It will be found an important addition to the Commissariat, and save the lives of thousands of brave soldiers. The use of it in Spain, Walcheren, East, and particularly West Indies, would be, I trust, a real blessing. Whether Medical men will take a hint so conveyed, I know not; but some of our Military men ought to have a trial made, and report on the subject in every Newspaper.

Yours, &c. Pliny the Modern.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 10.

I HAVE lately returned from an excursion into Suffolk and the adjacent counties: in my journey I passed over the site of Horse-Heath Hall, the residence of the late Lord Montfort: the Mansion-house has been pulled down and sold piece-meal, by Mr. Bateson, the present owner. Mr. Lysons, in his *Magna Britannia*, informs us that John Bromley, esq. the ancestor of Lord Montfort, purchased the house and estate of a Mr. Carew; but he does not give any information as to the ancestor of John Bromley, nor from what branch of the Bromley family he is descended. If any of your Correspondents acquainted with the genealogy of that family would have the goodness to communicate so much of the pedigree of the Bromley family as relates to this John Bromley, the purchaser of Horse-Heath, it would be considered as a sensible obligation conferred upon your constant reader and correspondent,

Heraldus Cantabrigiensis.

Mr.

RECULVER CHURCH, N.E.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 3.

RECULVER, the *Regulbium* of the Romans, has for ages been an object of peculiar interest to the lovers of Antiquity. It is situated at the North-Westernmost extremity of the county of Kent, bordering on the West side of the Isle of Thanet. In conjunction with Richborough, it formed the defence of the Rutupian port. The castle, a fort, was a square, containing more than eight acres of land within its walls; the foundations of which, on the East, South, and West sides, are tolerably entire, in many places to the height of 10 feet; those on the North side are entirely washed away by the sea. In Leland's time (who always gave good measure) it was about half a mile from the sea; since when, it has made such rapid approaches, that it now threatens soon not to leave a vestige behind. So numerous have been the descriptions of this famous fort, that it is quite needless to say any thing here of its antient history; but a slight account of its falling grandeur, and a view of its far-famed Church* are forwarded to your time-defying Miscellany, that the memory of its existence may not be obliterated, when the ruthless waves have laid its proud towers prostrate on the pebbly strand.

The Church was situated near the centre of the area formed by the Castle walls; and is supposed to have formed part of the Abbey, which was founded by Egbert in 669; though very many parts of it are certainly of a much later date; if indeed any part of it is as antient as Egbert's days. It consists of a Nave, High Chancel, and North and South Ailes, with two square Towers at the West end, crowned with lofty leaded spires. In the Northernmost Tower is a ring of four bells. The North entrance has a very fair Saxon arch; which evidently was the style of the original building; the Nave and Chancel being partly still in that mode. Length of the Nave 66 feet, width 24 feet. The Nave is separated from the Side Ailes by four square pillars on each side, with beads at the angles; the arches on these pillars are pointed. The pillars are 3 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 9 inches. The Chancel, which is separated from the Nave by one large and two smaller semicircular arches, is 44 feet long by 24 feet wide, and is enlightened by a triplet of lancet windows at the East end, and four single ones on each side; there is an ascent of several steps from the Nave to the Chancel. The Side Ailes are 50 feet 5 inches long, by 8 feet 9 inches wide. The appearance of the whole is venerable and commanding. The West Front is peculiarly striking; the whole width, including the Towers is 65 feet; the square of the Towers is 22 feet, within-side 12 feet. Over the West door is a *triforium*, but much decayed through time. The ascent to the spires is by 38 stone steps, a ladder of 22 rounds, a second of 16, third of 4, and the fourth of 8, making together a height of 69 feet 10 inches.

The monuments, which are not numerous, are described, and the inscriptions given, in Duncombe's "History of Reculver †;" and more fully in "A Tour through the Isle of Thanet, &c.;" therefore need not be repeated here.

If a hope could remain that this sacred edifice would be preserved from the imminent, nay immediate danger of total destruction, many would lament the dilapidated state in which it now appears. The trifling, though the only repairs it has experienced for many years, have been such as have only tended to obliterate its once-harmonizing beauties. The fine and appropriate lancet windows on each side of the Chancel have long since been stopped up with brick-work; apparently with no other intention, than merely to save the expence of glazing! and no light afforded to the most sacred part of the edifice, but by the triplet at the East end. Several of the windows in the Ailes have received the same kind of *repair!* Many of the bat-

* We have to apologize to this worthy Correspondent for having delayed so long his interesting Letter. He will also excuse our substituting another Drawing of the Church (of which we have lately received several), taken at an earlier and more interesting period—at the moment when the powder-mills at Faversham were actually in explosion, in 1781; and one year only before the cottage shewn in the Plate was washed away. See Mr. Pridden's Additions to the History of Reculver, Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XLV. when the total demolition of this fine old structure was evidently foreseen and predicted. EDIT.

† Bib. Top. Brit. No. XVIII.

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tlements are down; and the leading of the spires, in several places, blown off, and lays on the roof of the Church; though the timber of the spires is still sound, and as capable as ever of receiving and bearing the weight of its proper covering. But why these croaking observations? Is not the whole fane devoted to destruction? Alas, it is! and with an apathy more than stoical! Blush, ye bearers of the Christian name! if it be possible that a blush can suffuse the cheeks of those, who, while th y exert every nerve, to defend their neighbouring lands from the attacks of the devastating Foe, abandon the Temple of their God to its unpitied, and, perhaps by many, to its wished-for fate! "Strong language this." But not more strong than true. Did not, more than a twelve-month since, the cruel, not to say profane, decree pass, "Secure your lands on each side; but let the ****** go." And, if such a command existed, did it not originate in the consideration, that as the site on which the sacred edifice stands then formed a promontory, it of course caused the water to fall the heavier on the adjoining shores? and therefore, who will not say, "the sooner it is gone the better?" No one can acquiesce in this conclusion who believes there is a God, who remembers his commands to respect, preserve, and beautify his house, and to regard his worship in his Temple. Sooner would the Christian say, let us first endeavour to defend and secure "the place where God delights to dwell;" and then, with sure trust in his Providence, let us set about the security of our temporal concerns; not doubting but that He "who holds the winds in his fist," and can say to the most raging waves "be still," and there shall be a great calm, will smile on our endeavours, and crown our labours with abundant success.

But a few months since, there was more than a probability that, for a trifling expense, compared to the high estimation of the object to be saved, a defence might have been made, as the strand for a long distance was, and indeed still is, strewed with stones proper, and in number sufficient, to have completed the necessary work, and saved the cemetery from the inroads of the merciless waves! But now, alas! they have made their approach to within 12 feet of the base of the North Tower; and the remains of the silent dead are scattered on the strand, or hanging exposed from the side of the cliff. As a convincing proof that no attempts are to be made to save the sacred fane, even the very stones above alluded to, which Nature had deposited there, as it were as a last resource to preserve the venerable structure, have been disposed of; but, as they are not yet removed, oh, that some lovers of their Maker and Religion, admirers of such venerated structures, would make one bold essay, arouse the few remaining friends of antiquarian fanes, and stimulate those whose duty it is to attempt the preservation of this far-famed house of God! A hint, conveyed to a generous publick through the widely-circulating pages of Mr. Urban, have more than once performed greater works than this. And as the *Sister Towers* have for ages, and thank God still do guide the mariner through the trackless deep, surely a proper application to the Right Honourable Master and Worthy Brethren of the Trinity House could not fail of its due effect. These hands but united, and we should have the pleasing reflection, that the Abbey Church of the antient *Regulbium*, or rather of the *Raculf-ceaster*, would remain to prove, to ages yet unborn,

"The tale of legendary lore."

But to close this too much extended Paper, I do hope that the Church will be spared to us another year; which, indeed, will be sufficient to enter on the work to preserve it, before another Winter commences, should such favourable stars arise in our antiquarian hemisphere.

A view of the poor Vicarage-house* accompanies the view of the Church. Perhaps it always was one of the most mean structures ever appropriated to such a purpose. At my last visit, it had exchanged its inhabitants; and the jolly Landlord revelled with his noisy guests, where late the venerable Vicar smoaked his solitary pipe! T. Mot, F.S.M.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 15.

As your pages are always ready to record the gallant acts of our Naval and Military Heroes, many of which would otherwise be lost in

* Of this hereafter. Edit.

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the mass of glorious deeds which (happily for this country) eminently distinguishes both services, I shall make no apology for troubling you with the following extract from a letter I have lately received from the Baltic, recounting some dashing actions performed by a sloop of war on that station. I believe, every man, who has seen much naval service, will agree with me, that, although in a national point of view, the services of a single ship can bear no proportion with those that may be performed by a fleet, yet it frequently happens, that an equal portion of heroism, perseverance, and even science is displayed by the former, and the danger is almost always greater.

"The Kite sloop of war of 18 guns, commanded by Capt. Joseph James, being stationed off Spro Island in the Great Belt, in company with the Minx gun-brig, was attacked at 10 o'clock at night, on the 3d of September last, by a large division of Danish vessels, consisting of 22 heavy gun-boats. As the Kite was at anchor, and light winds prevailing, she was soon nearly surrounded by them; her gallant commander, however, instantly prepared for them, and the unequal conflict began with the greatest fury on both sides, continuing for an hour and half, frequently within musket-shot. It is but justice to add, that the Minx endeavoured, as far as circumstances would admit, to render every assistance in her power; but the Enemy directed his whole force on the Kite, without, however, making that impression which their great superiority gave them reason to expect. At half-past eleven, the Danes were compelled to give over the contest, and retired with precipitation, leaving the Kite a mere wreck; her masts and yards rendered useless, her sails and rigging cut to pieces, her decks encumbered with the wreck of booms, boats, and yards, a great number of large shot through the hull, many of them in the water-lines, two of her guns dismounted, and 14 of her crew killed and wounded. Such was the state of the Kite, when the Enemy thought proper to retire. And now, when it is considered that the crew of the Kite was reduced, by various causes, so that she could not muster at quarters more than 50 men and officers, while the Enemy, consisting of 22 gun-boats, each carrying two long 24-pounders, making in all 44 pieces of ordnance, and manned with 1300 men; I say, when these circumstances are brought into consideration, it appears wonderful how she could avoid being captured or sunk. Nothing but the superior discipline and courage which distinguishes British seamen, could bear up against such fearful odds. It is needless to add, that the Commander on that station expressed himself highly satisfied with Capt. James's conduct." My letter farther states, "that Capt. James has repeatedly been honoured by the marked approbation of his superiors; particularly, when, in April last, the Kite, in company with the Starling brig, sailed from the Nore, with a large convoy for Gottenburgh and the Baltic, having seen the ships destined for the first-mentioned place, in safety, proceeded with the rest of the convoy, amounting to 20 sail, and, entering the Sound on the 2d of May, as she approached Cronenburg Castle, the wind being light, four Danish gun-boats and 20 armed boats were dispatched to cut off the convoy. Capt. James, collecting them together, and placing himself between them and the Enemy, by a well-directed and incessant fire, compelled them to abandon their project; and the whole convoy proceeded in safety to its destination. That vigilant Officer, Sir Samuel Hood, being at anchor in the Sound, perceiving the danger that threatened the Kite and her convoy, ordered boats manned and armed to her assistance; but the Enemy had retired before they could come up. In August following, the Kite, under the command of Rear Admiral Keats, was one of the vessels sent into Wyburg, to assist in the embarkation of the gallant Romana and his army. Sailing better than the rest, she first entered the harbour, and instantly engaged the two Danish vessels, the Fama of 16, and a cutter of 14 guns, which, it may be remembered, refused to surrender; in 20 minutes, however, they struck; not, indeed, to her fire alone, as one gun had opened on them from a gun-boat, and two from the batteries. Here also Capt. James, with the other Commanders, received the Admiral's

Admiral's thanks for their exertions and perseverance in embarking the Spanish troops.

In the attack on Cohenhagen on the 23d of August, 1807, the Kite was one of the in-shore squadron; and, at the bombardment of Havre, Capt. James commanded the Meteor bomb. On both occasions he was honoured with the thanks of his Commanders.

When it is known that this meritorious Officer has been a Master and Commander ever since the year 1802, it is not too much to hope, that he will soon have higher rank and a larger ship, in which he may, with more effect, continue his exertions in his country's service, and to his own honour. CLER. NAV.

P. S. In p. 40, Mentor finds fault with the Clergyman at the populous parish of Cheltenham, omitting to preach on a Sacrament Sunday. I have formerly assisted both the present and former Curate; and have known that so well has the Sacrament been attended, that it had scarcely ended before it was time to attend Evening Service. At least the Clergyman, fatigued as he must be, has but just time to go home for refreshment, and return, before it was time to begin again. I perfectly agree with Mentor, that it would be well if a Chapel of Ease was built in that place; as I well know there is not sufficient room for half the parishioners.—What he observes respecting the chimes of many Churches also deserves attention.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

I REGRET very much that I cannot give your Correspondent "Subscriber," p. 600, an account of the Asthmatical Cure he enquires after. The fact is, the volume in which the recipe for the cure of it was published is not in my hands, having sent it long since, with others, to my friends in the East Indies. I believe it may be found in the first part of 1800*. I should be happy to explain every particular relative to the disorder; but the person I mentioned as having experienced the good effects of the remedy obtained through the medium of your Magazine, was a young man in my service, and he has long since left me, nor have I any clue to find him out. A. LANGHAM.

* The Cure alluded to will be found in the Number for April, 1800, vol. LXX. p. 329. It is on the good effects of HONEY in Asthma, as related by Dr. Monro, in the case of the late Dr. John Hume. EDIT.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. SATIRE II.

HERE again he sets out with an attack upon the inconsistency of mankind, and their propensity to exceed, either on one side or the other; and so far it may be regarded as a continuation of the foregoing Satire. In this, however, he strikes at another sort of fools; for the general design of the Poet is, to make it appear to the principal Romans of his day, who professed to have intrigues with married women, that it is an absurdity of the first magnitude to purchase, at the hazard of life or limb, or at least with innumerable troubles, mortifications, and afflictions, a gratification of animal instinct or sensuality, which may be cheaper and better procured elsewhere, — a moral, which cannot at least subject him to censure for the design of recommending himself to the noble Roman ladies of his time! To do justice to our Poet, respecting the ideas and maxims that prevail in this piece, it must not be forgot, that he was a Roman of the Augustan Age, and that the religion and the laws of Rome at that time did not present to him those enormities of which he here speaks, in the same light in which they appear to us, through the medium of our religion, and our matrimonial and civil laws. I am, however, persuaded that the chief reason why Horace represents the vice he here satirizes solely on its foolish and preposterous side, is to be sought rather in the very depraved manners of the then metropolis of the world, than in the little influence of the heathenish religion on the moral conduct of those who believed it. For, though a comic Poet, even in the time of a Lælius and Cato Major, when the state of morals was infinitely better, puts into the mouth of a thoughtless young man, intending, in the disguise of an eunuch, to put a villainous trick upon a beautiful young woman, on viewing a picture of Jupiter and Danaë: "Thus acts the God who shakes

shakes the battlements of heaven with his thunder; and I, poor flesh and blood, shall I not do the like*?"— yet it is no less true, that this is only a sneer; and, on the part of the Poet, perhaps a proper sneer at the mythological tales of the Greeks; that no sensible man amongst the Greeks and Romans thought any otherwise of the scandalous chronicle of the poetic Heaven than we do; that the heathen religion naturally had a beneficial influence on the moral conduct of mankind, as long as it was really believed†; and that, even in Cicero's time, the sanctity of matrons‡, or the state of married women, was an old traditional tenet, which even the gross licentiousness of the age had not been able to eradicate from the common apprehension of mankind.

If, therefore, our Poet seems to treat such an object as adultery more lightly than becoming; if he, without evincing the least abhorrence at the moral turpitude of that vice, merely enumerates the dangers and inconveniences attending it, and accounts a Cupiennius or Longarenus not detestable as criminals, but ridiculous as fools, or insane and fit only for the mad-house; it must be chiefly because in the first and largest city of the world, he wrote for a class of persons who were of the above description, and who, by this mode of apprehension, by a representation of the affair in this point of view, were more assailable than by any other. Most undoubtedly there prevailed among the rural neighbours of our Bard, the honest Sabines and Apulians, whose wives he praises in the second epode, for their chastity and domestic virtues, the very same way of thinking on these matters, as still prevails amongst us in smaller towns, and in the villages, where the good old manners have yet suffered little by the torrent of corruption which flows from great capitals: and so it might have been, perhaps, in Horace's time, on those matters, just as it is at present. But not only with respect to the point of view in which Horace contemplates his object, and the strain in which he speaks of it, even as to what he deems in these things lawful, tolerable, and convenient, it seems but equitable to judge him, not by the sublime maxims of a religion which aims at consummate purity of heart and life, and enjoins it under penalty of everlasting fire, but by those which were prevalent amongst the Greeks and Romans. Whoever will take the trouble to compare the principles of the wise Socrates§ on this head, with the maxims of our Poet, will find him herein likewise as Socratic, or, if we rather chuse, as Aristippic, as he is in his morality throughout.

To conclude, with a word or two concerning translators. Dunster and Batteux could not get farther in translating this Satire, than to the line, *Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gorgonius hircum*; Mr. Wieland forced his way to the 69th; but there, he owns, he could proceed no farther. Under a sense of what was due from an Author of the present day to propriety and decorum; and after having already, in several instances, departed from the original farther than he ever otherwise allows himself to do; on coming to the prosopopœia of the curious interlocutor set up by the Poet against Villius, and made to say, *Quid vis tibi*, &c. and all that follows, he could discover no method of translating it in any tolerable way. Neither our manners, nor our ears, says he, could endure that degree of antiquated Roman licence, and that rather cyni-

* Terent. *Eunuch.* act iii. sc. 5.

† In proof of this, it may suffice at present to adduce this one passage from Cicero; the substance whereof is at the bottom of all the religions that ever prevailed among polished nations: "Before all things, therefore, should our citizens be convinced, that the Gods are the sovereigns and rulers of all things; that whatever happens, proceeds from their energy, and under their government and providence; that they do infinitely much good to the human race; that they are attentive to what sort of a person every one is, what he does, and with what disposition and sincerity he performs the duties of religion; and that they make a great distinction between good and wicked persons, &c." Cicero, *De Legibus*, *lib.* ii. *cap.* 17.

‡ *Petulanter facimus si* matrem familias *secus quam* matronarum sanctitas *postulat*, *nominamus*. Cic. *pro Cælio*, *cap.* 13.

§ See Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates, *lib.* i. *cap.* 3.

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cal vein of humour, to which Horace here gives full scope. I am nevertheless certain, that on the face of no one (the bashful Virgil perhaps excepted) who sat at Mæcenas's table, or had admittance to his intimate parties, would the wit and humour in this whole piece have raised a blush. — The Duncombes have judiciously omitted this Satire entirely; but the other two of the Sacred Order, Creech and Francis, have boldly dashed on to the end — for which, I conceive, every one acquainted with the original must blame them; especially as Francis's Horace is now printed in small cheap editions, and, of course, falls into all sorts of hands.

Ambubaiarum collegia, pharmacopolæ, mendici, mimæ, balatrones, &c.] It appears sufficiently made out by Scaliger and others, that the *Ambubaiæ* obtained that appellation, not from *ambu* and *baiæ*, but from the Syriac word *abub* or *anbub*, which signifies a sort of flute. They were troops of vagabond female pipers from Syria, who, together with their musical trade, carried on another, which was not under the patronage of the Muses; hence, Suetonius, in the 27th chapter of his Nero, makes no scruple to put them on a par with the priestesses of the *Venus volgivaga*. *Pharmacopolæ* were, in Horace's time, not what we call apothecaries, but mountebanks, who gave themselves out for physicians, strolled about the country to fairs and markets, vending nostrums, panaceas, mithridate, ratsbane, worm-powders, pills, and the like; and probably, like the *Ambubaiæ*, besides their main business, dealt in other commodities, that recommended them to the musician Tigellius. — Under the term *mendici* (beggars), Torrentius comprehends, not improbably, the pretended priests of Isis, Chaldæans, fortune-tellers, conjurers, and such vagrants, whereof, in a city like Rome, there could be no scarcity, and who usually subjoin the mendicant profession. — Lastly, the word *Balatrones* requires some explanation. The scholiast Acron seems to think, that Horace here confers the honour upon a certain Servilius Balatro, one of the parasites, to whom, on account of their talents at cutting a joke, the table of Mæcenas was always open, of making his name the generic epithet or respectable title of all future sycophants and jovial table-counsellors. Some interpreters, on the other hand, appeal to *Varro de Re Rustica*, where this word appears in the signification of graceless fellows of slaves, who are threatened with the whip. That, however, proves little or nothing against Acron, because Varro published his work on husbandry much about the time that Horace wrote his Satires; and therefore it is even possible that the term *balatrones*, by the use which our Poet made of it, and in the acceptation in which he took it, had got into common currency, like those cant terms and epithets which occasionally arise amongst us, and soon become familiar. But, as *balatro* (according to Festus) was an obsolete Latin word, signifying properly the lumps of dirt that stick to the shoes on walking the streets in bad weather: to me it seems much more probable, that, long prior to Horace, it was scornfully used of parasites. For that Horace, who was by no means given to insolence and scurrility, should have put so sensible an affront upon a man whom Mæcenas could at least endure, and who probably all this while was not unfrequently his dinner-companion at the tables of the great and opulent (as both may be inferred from the last Satire of the second book), as to stamp his surname into a term of reproach, if it were not already the equivalent of plate-licker, and to associate him with drabs and beggars and bogtrotters, is to me in no wise credible. Even one of less politeness and discretion than our Poet would not have done it.

Tigelli.] This musical performer, whose name at full length was Marcus Tigellius Hermogenes, played (like some of his profession in the present age) no small part in the days of our Author's youth. The fineness of his voice, and the courteous flexibility of his character, had raised him to such favour with the Dictator Julius Cæsar, that Cicero, in a letter to Fabius Gallus (though not for the sake of doing honour to the Dictator by it) ranks him among the *familiarissimi* of that great man. Cicero had at that time drawn upon himself the displeasure of this singer, and the whole letter treats of nothing but that

that subject; which was by no means so indifferent to the great Consul as he would have it to appear. "Even at the time when our influence and authority seemed all-powerful *(cum regnare existimabamur)*, none were so assiduous in paying their court to us, as the favourites and confidants of Cæsar, this Tigellius alone excepted; but I account it so much gain to stand ill with a man who is even more pestilent than the air of his country." (Tigellius was a Sardinian.) Probably this fellow made his fortune with Cæsar and his nephew, the subsequent Augustus, precisely by those moral qualities for which he must be contemptible to such a man as Cicero. Suffice it, that he was one of those bastards of fortune, who, in the profligate times of the triumvirate, by agreeable talents, and by the most lucrative of all, the talent of acquiescing in every thing, and being serviceable in affairs to which no honest man would lend his service, found means to insinuate themselves into the favour of the great, to make a figure, to be welcomed, or however to be tolerated by the best companies, and to acquire riches, which they as quickly squandered away as they had acquired them. How Tigellius œconomized his, we need no evidence more speaking, than the general mourning into which (as Horace tells us) his death, which happened about this time, threw all the female dancers and pipers, the baladins, charlatans, and blackguards in Rome, who lost in him so kind a patron and benefactor. *Quippe benignus erat!*

Malchinus tunicis demissis ambulat.] Who would imagine, that there have been expositors, who, upon the word of an old scholiast, admit it as an ascertained fact, that Horace, beneath this Malchinus or Malthinus (as some MSS. read) intended to ridicule Mæcenas? Baxter seems to think nothing more natural than such a joke; and is silly enough to regard it one of the instances which Persius had in view, when he says:

Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico
Tangit, & admissus circum præcordia ludit.

That would have been a cunning device in Horace; and Mæcenas must have found it perhaps highly diverting to be, in such open and direct terms proclaimed a fool, by a Poet whom he loved, whom he honoured with his more familiar converse, whom he had overwhelmed with proofs of his attachment, in short, from whom he had so many reasons to expect the warmest personal devotion! — "But (say the sly people, who are so ingenious as to find out how our Horace should make a jest of Mæcenas) this stroke perfectly suits Mæcenas; for does not Velleius Paterculus affirm, *Mæcenatem otio & mollitiis pene ultra fœminam fluxisse*, that he idled away his life in more than female effeminacy? and does not Seneca reproach him for always going about the town *solutis tunicis* (which is the same with *demissis*)? and that at the very time when he was viceregent of Rome during the absence of young Cæsar (Augustus)*?—And what is the utmost that can be gathered from this? Certainly: that Mæcenas might have found himself hit in this passage, and that Horace was so frank as to blame a demeanour that was so offensive to decorum, even although that censure should light upon Mæcenas. This may be both comprehended and vindicated: on the supposition that Malchinus, on whom the censure directly strikes, was a real person living at the time. But nothing could have been alledged in justification of Horace if, under the feigned name of Malthinus, he had aimed a blow at his benefactor and friend, who just then was representing the chief personage of the Empire. Both his head and heart must have been as bad as the other's, for being capable of such scurrility. I apprehend the matter thus: Mæcenas, who, with all his propensity to Asiatic effeminacy, was one of the keenest statesmen and even a gallant officer (as he shewed at the battle of Actium and on other occasions) might seem justified in the eyes of his friend as well as in his own, in having some peculiarities in matters relative solely to his own person; nay, (as has been before observed †,) beneath what Seneca construes so ill of him, might lurk some political regards, which were no secret to such

* Epist. 114.

† Illustrations of Horace, Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVI. p. 710.

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an acute observer of mankind as Horace. But what, perhaps, might become Mæcenas, or at least might be connived at by his friends, was not, therefore, seemly for every one; and thus might Horace, without giving umbrage to his potent friend, chastise such a blackguard as Malchinus probably was, for this very reason, because he imagined that what Mæcenas might do was also becoming in him. But even if we refuse to admit this explanation, it may very well be conceived how Horace, without adverting to Mæcenas, may have censured Malchinus. The subject is concerning fools, who run into one extreme in endeavouring to avoid the other. The half-way, or that most common among the Romans, was the *tunica angusticlavia*, which was worn as well by the equestrian order, as by the ordinary citizens, more or less tucked up with a girdle, so that it never reached down to the ancles, and, for the most part, only just below the waist. This manner of tucking up denoted an active and bustling man, and, at the time when Horace lived, was among the good old customs. To let the *tunica* hang down ungirt over the ancles, was probably, at that time, a new Asiatic fashion, affected by such as wanted to be thought of consequence, and to shew that they had a right to be idle. Horace names Malchinus, not as though he were the only one who adopted such a carriage, but probably because he was one who might be named without consequence. Others, who looked upon this mode as effeminate and ridiculous, who would nevertheless be likewise *faceti* (*des élégans*, people of the first fashion *), pushed it to the other extreme, and girt themselves, as Horace says, so high up, that, according to the then manner of dressing themselves, no lady could with decency accost them in the street. Horace, therefore, arraigns them both, as foolish excesses of an affected elegance, — and Mæcenas, who went without a girdle, not for the sake of acting the *petit-maître*, but because it was convenient, or because it was agreeable to him, had no concern in the matter.

Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gorgonius hircum.] The conjecture of Baxter (who, to display the acuteness of his olfactory nerves, is always smelling out more than any body else) that both of these were persons of distinction, because, from a passage in the Fourth Satire, it appears, that this verse was taken amiss of Horace, is without foundation, as will be shewn in its place. In the mean time, it is very possible that this may have been the same Caius Gorgonius whom Cicero (*de* Clar. Orator. *cap.* 48.) describes as the first pettifogger of the equestrian order in his time. An old, probably decayed pettifogger, who was a nuisance to society likewise by his uncleanliness, was hardly of such consequence, that a Poet whom Mæcenas and Cæsar had taken under their protection, might not take the liberty to avenge on him the insulted noses of his fellow-citizens.

Inquit sententia dia Catonis.] This phrase, instead of *inquit Cato*, is an imitation of the same manner of speaking that appears in a Satire of Lucilius, *Valeri sententia dia.* — Horace seems studiously sometimes to borrow trifles from his predecessor Lucilius, as we take without scruple a pinch of snuff from the box of a friend. — The anecdote to which he here alludes actually happened, according to the antient Scholiast, between the famous M. Cato Censorius, called also Cato Major, and a young man of his acquaintance. The scholium contains an additional circumstance, which is worth quoting. The youth misconstruing the exclamation Bravo! addressed to him by Cato, repeated his visits much too frequently to the place which the Censor saw him sneak out of. "So, so, young man," said Cato, on perceiving it, "I applauded you in the opinion that it was but occasionally that you came hither; I was not aware that you had taken up your lodging here."

Great Ormond Street. W. T.

* That this is the true import of the word *facetus* is evident from Quinctilian, *lib.* ii. *cap.* 3.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 5.

PRAY inform Mr. Price (p. 723), that William Phipps, esq. (then a minor) was married to Lady Katherine Annesley *prior* to 1723, as appears by a case now before me; where-

in

Remains of the Priory Church at White Ladies, Shropshire

D. Parker, del. July. 15. 1807.

J. Basire sc.

in it is stated, that "in October, 1719, Mr. Phipps, in a private clandestine manner, and whilst she was under the age of 18, married her, without any application to the Court" of Chancery, of which she had, by a suit instituted, been made a ward. Application was soon afterwards made to the Court by Sir Constantine Phipps, as the next friend of Mr. Phipps and his Lady, for the payment of her fortune (£15,000); but which, in consequence of the contempt, was not obtained till after the passing of the Act of Parliament in 1721, for pardoning all contempts (except contempts in causes) and other offences committed before the 24th of July, 1721. The question on the case was, whether this contempt was within the exception in that Act. Sir John Cheshyre's opinion (dated the "21st November, 1721") was, that the enacting words were sufficient to take in and pardon that offence; and that the exception extended to contempts in process, &c. and not to misdemeanours *in* a criminal kind.

Yours, &c. STE. NEWMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Aug.* 8.

HAVING given so accurate a representation of Boscobel House and the Royal Oak, p. 105, you will probably have no objection to giving a View of the remains at WHITE LADIES, a Priory of White Cistertian Nuns, in the same neighbourhood and same county. This curious piece of antiquity is about three quarters of a mile from Boscobel, and one of those sequestered scenes so favourable to meditation. All our Antiquaries, antient and modern, are silent respecting this building; and I have not been able to ascertain by whom it was founded, or how endowed. The View annexed shews the principal part of the Church; which, with the gate-house, of more modern erection than the other building, now a labourer's dwelling, are all that remain. The circular arches in the walls, and having no pillars, indicate it to be of Saxon origin; but this I shall leave for the decision of more veteran Antiquaries. The place is extra-parochial; and the area of the Church is still used as burying-ground, I believe mostly for Catholicks. On opening a grave a few days before I visited the place, a figured quarry was dug up (represented in *Fig.* 1), different from any before discovered there. *Fig.* 2 and 3 are remains of doorways on the North and South sides, now stopped up. *Fig.* 4, is a small grave-stone, with the inscription in the following uncouth style:

Here lyeth
The Bodie of A Friende
The King did CaLL
Dame Joane,—
But Now Shee is
Deceast and Gone.
Interr'd Anno: Do'.
1669.

Some account of Dame Joane may be seen in your vol. LXIII. p. 127. There are other grave-stones, but none that contain inscriptions worthy of notice. I was so delighted with the scenery in this neighbourhood, and so lulled into contemplation in surveying this lonely remain of antient art, that I did not leave it till the setting sun, and the clouds of approaching night, reminded me of my distant home.

The following beautiful lines struck me at the time too forcibly to be omitted:

"When darkness now with silence reigns around, [beams;
As the faint sun withdraws his glimmering
(Save when, to render horror more profound, [ing gleams,
On the rough grate the pale moon quiver-
And through the lengthening aile the owlet screams;)
Then, lulled by Fancy's visionary train,
His long-lost friends frequent his blissful dreams;
He spends his days of childhood o'er again,
'Till sounds the midnight bell, and proves his vision vain."

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

THE PROJECTOR. No. C.

To the AUTHOR *of the* PROJECTOR.

SIR,

I SHALL make no apology for the abruptness with which I begin this letter, and for accusing you and your brethren, the whole tribe of Moral Essayists, of sundry mistakes and misapprehensions in the exercise of your lawful calling; which mistakes, I am of opinion, proceed from your being better acquainted, in some matters, with theory than practice; and from your sometimes meddling

meddling with the business and affairs of a world which you are obliged to contemplate at a distance. But, whatever may be the cause of your errors, there is one subject, and only one, upon which I mean at this time to address you; and as it is a very familiar one, and more frequently handled expressly, or casually hinted at than any other, I hope you will not refuse immediate insertion to this my remonstrance.

The subject, Sir, concerning which you seem most liable to misconception, is no other than that very familiar one, called Wealth or Riches; against which, you must excuse me if I say, that you have undoubtedly contracted many very narrow notions, founded on what I conceive to be very rare, a personal dislike. You seem to attribute all the mischiefs under the sun to riches; you take delight in repeating that it is the root of all evil; and, not content with the root, you exhibit such a pernicious stem, and such a collection of deleterious branches, that one would think you were describing the famous poison-tree, instead of speculating upon pounds, shillings, and pence. You represent rich men as the most miserable of all human beings; and, in all your fictions and novels, if any mischief of a more than ordinary kind is to be performed, it must, forsooth, be performed by a man of fortune. Your invectives, likewise, are so frequent and so pointed against wealth, that it would appear to be your intention to write it down, or represent it to the rising generation in such frightful colours, as to deter them from earning money, if they wish to avoid all that is ruinous and disgraceful.

Now, Sir, although I have no reason to think that your lucubrations on this subject have done so much mischief as you intend, or that they have brought even a single guinea into contempt (unless, perhaps, because it *was* a single guinea); yet, as such doctrines as yours may be thought very rude towards the fashionable, and very unwise towards the commercial world, I have long had it in contemplation to animadvert on your opinions, and endeavour to convince you of your mistakes. But as I am not very well qualified by education to carry on a regular train of philosophical argument, and as such an argument, however ingeniously contrived, might appear somewhat dull to your Readers, I have thought that mode best which I find easiest, namely, to give you a true and faithful account of the influence and effects of Riches upon myself. And, as example is far beyond precept, a striking instance of the good consequences and blessings of Wealth may, perhaps, speak more in its favour, than the most eloquent harangue, without such illustration. And should I fail of producing all the conviction I hope for on your mind, my story may at least tend, in some degree, to moderate your style and your prejudices, when you come again to consider the subject.

Some years ago, Mr. PROJECTOR, it was my lot to succeed to the property of a very distant relation, whom I never saw, and who, during his lifetime, had not found either leisure or inclination to enquire after me. How much I inherited by his death it is not necessary to specify, unless by comparison. It amounted to more thousands *per annum*, than I formerly possessed hundreds; and it consequently raised me from what is called a bare competence, to that fullness and superabundance which constitutes "the man of great fortune." At this time, Sir, I was beyond the middle period of life, a bachelor, not remarkable for charms of person, or brilliancy of conversation; nothing particular as to elegance of mind or manner; nowise remarkable for acuteness of judgment, or the finer discriminations of taste; confined to a few acquaintances, or *friends*, if you please, of my own level, but seldom admitted into the higher societies, or considered as one to whom any particular attention was due. Perhaps, indeed, my character, in the opinion of my employers (for I was in business), might at this time amount to little more than the qualifications of "sober and honest," which we expect in our servants.

But, Sir, you may well blush for your many uncharitable censures of wealth, when I tell you what a very favourable change my *thousands* wrought upon me, within a very few months after I had administered to my relation's will; I mean, as soon as it was known that I had so

administered, and was in actual possession. I cannot, indeed, suppose you to be so callous as to retain your antipathies, after what I am about to tell you of the beneficial effects of riches; and therefore I shall proceed, without hurting your feelings by any farther appeal to your past conduct and sentiments.

In the first place, then, as to my person, it is truly wonderful how it began to improve. Although not very tall, I became of "a very good height;" what you would call a "personable man;" and, although it was not in the power of Riches themselves to alter my complexion, yet a brown complexion, I heard, was "manly;" and there was in my eye a something sparkling and lively, which, I was assured, "the ladies noticed very much." But these changes and improvements were, perhaps, less wonderful than what seemed to take place in my *age*. I had, not a twelvemonth before, been thought what is called an "old fellow," too old for this, and too old for that, and, above all things, "too old for matrimony, unless I wanted a nurse."

But, in whatever manner it came about, I have never been old since; my years have dropt off one by one, and frequently a dozen at a time, until I am left in "the prime of life," and "far preferable to a parcel of boys, who marry before they know what they would be at." I no longer hear of unequal matches, of old bachelors wedding young girls, and living to break their hearts. Indeed the many hints I receive from very sensible and circumspect mothers and aunts, who wish well to their children, and delight to see them "well settled," convince me that, as to *my case*, there are no girls too young; and that a majority of twenty or five-and-twenty years on the man's side is only a more certain way of carrying the election.

This retrograde motion in my years, however, would be of little consequence, if it were not accompanied by other appropriate circumstances, to which, before I administered to my relation's will, I was a perfect stranger—I allude to "something so agreeable, lively, and pleasant;" and a hundred other qualifications, "calculated to make the married state happy"—such a fund of "good nature" too, and "sweetness of temper;" sometimes "so entertaining," and sometimes "such a droll creature," that it is (and I have it from many and good authorities) unanimously decreed, that I would not only make "an excellent husband," but "one of the best husbands in the world," to any one of the many young ladies whose parents, good people! have no earthly wish but to "see them well settled in the world."

And these happy changes lead me, Sir, to others connected with them. I am not only become tolerably *handsome*, and of a very proper *age*: but my conversation-talents are prodigiously improved. In companies where formerly I dared only at my peril to hitch in a word, and where that word was received in silence, or with some inarticulate sound, not far removed from a sneer, I can now command time for the longest story, which is "vastly entertaining;" and the dullest joke, which is sure to make them "split their sides;" and some who, a few months ago, would have wondered what there was to cause a smile, now are ready to beg that I would not "make them die of laughing." My taste, too, is so much improved, that what I like every body likes; and my understanding is become so enlightened, my powers of argumentation so irresistible, my train of reasoning so perspicuous, and my proofs so clear and apposite, that no man ventures to contradict me; and therefore my opinion, when I chuse to give it, is a sure signal for concluding all debates. It is modesty only, Sir, which prevents my sending you many remarkable instances of the praises bestowed on my quick and acute parts; and yet I am compelled to say, that they are the more agreeable, because I lived so many years without them, and never had reason to think my understanding much above the common level, until, as I said before, I administered to my relation's will.

But, although it would not be decent to send you more praises of myself than are sufficient to shew how beneficially riches can change a man, yet I may be permitted to expatiate on another blessing with which they have been accompanied, and which is usually reckoned one of the greatest, I mean *friendship*. And here I must

say,

say, Sir, that when I have read in lucubrations likey ours, of the instability of friendship, and the scarcity of friends, I am tempted to think that such sentiments are dictated by men of very small incomes, or perhaps small annuitants whose property is irrecoverably diminished by taxes; for I can remember perfectly well, that I once partook of nearly the same narrow modes of thinking. But what will not riches do? My friends are now numerous, nay, beyond numbering, unless I could count the multitudes who court my acquaintance: every man is my friend, my "dear friend," and as sincere as words can express. In one respect, indeed, I own, their friendship appeared at first to take a very singular turn. I had not administered to my relation's will above a month (it was in September) before so many presents of expensive fruits, game, and other eatables, were sent, that I began to think my friends had mistaken my situation, and fancied that my relation had deprived me of bread to eat. But all this, Sir, you may perceive, was my ignorance, and I have now conquered it; and although my establishment is not on a very great scale, and I have no family, I can at all times show you a larder worthy of the first of taverns, ample and various in its contents, and puzzling only in as far as I frequently know not how to dispose of the surplus.

And while I prove, in contradiction to your sentiments, that wealth is the cause of friendship, and all the comforts included therein, I may farther observe that my riches have produced effects of the happiest kind, which are not confined to me, their immediate possessor, but extend to every thing about me, nay, to things inanimate. My house, my table, and all that covers it, are of the very best kind, and so highly approved by the best judges, that if mere furniture and victuals could be proud, mine have good reason to be so, for nothing but praises accompany their entrances and exits. My wines are likewise in point of flavour and taste superior to anything my friends ever knew, a circumstance which affords me much pleasure, as I was really no judge of these matters until I administered to my relation's will. I might also say something of my carriages and horses; but it is sufficient that my friends, who frequently use them, pronounce that they are an honour to Long-acre, and a credit to Tattersall's.

And now, Sir, after stating that all these most salutary and beneficial changes have been effected upon me by the power of wealth only, may I not be permitted to remonstrate with you and your brethren, on account of those strange opinions and prejudices which you are daily hinting, or expressing, as if it were a misfortune to be rich? But I shall leave my story with you, or rather with your readers, who I hope will decide with the impartiality due to so important a subject. And if I decline employing harsh language on this occasion, which is usually thought justifiable in one who presumes that he has the best of the argument, it is not because I think you do not deserve it, or because I dread that scratch of the pen which is certainly in your power; but, Sir, I refrain because, notwithstanding all you have advanced on the subject, I have every reason to think that the majority is of my opinion. I should not else witness those painful struggles to accumulate, which can have this only for their object.

Before I conclude, however, I will be candid enough to own, that as no temporal felicity is without some small mixture of what men deem to be unhappiness, I have experienced that riches sometimes occasion changes rather of an unpleasant kind. Amidst the great benefits I have derived, and of which I have given you a faithful account, I have discovered that there are some things which riches will not procure, some enjoyments which they will not promote, and a great deal of time which they do not instruct us to get rid of in the easiest and most agreeable manner; and if you or any of your brethren will instruct us in the proper method of avoiding these inconveniences, you will find one very willing to assist you in, Sir,

Your humble servant,

Novus Homo.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 10.

As the reading of no individual is security against literary imposition, it becomes a public duty to detect every instance of the kind that comes in our way. Accordingly as your periodical work is an open vehicle

vehicle for literary correspondence, the credit of it I consider as a call upon your friends to notice a letter addressed to you in your Publication for July, p. 626, of which "Mr. Urban" at the beginning, and "S. L." at the close, include all that the party who sent it had to supply; all between being a mere transcript from one of the medical letters of a worthy old communicative friend of the publick, Dr. Theophilus Lobb, who dated them from Bagnio-court, Newgate-street, nearly fifty years ago! The Doctor first sent them abroad in the periodical publications of the time; and then collected them in a pamphlet, now lying before me. It may be added that this very letter was addressed to *yourself*; and, with many others, are doubtless to be found in your former volumes.

I snatch this opportunity to enquire, when a periodical work is arrived at a respectable age, your Magazine for instance, now in its *eightieth* year, what advantage is gained by sinking this evidence of public favour*, and starting again in a *new series*?

Will any of your Correspondents condescend to inform me, whence the term *Donkey* came, that has rendered the name of *Ass* quite obsolete.

Yours, &c. A. Z.

Non era camminati di palagio,
La' v' eravam, ma natural burilla,
Ch' avea mal suolo, edi lume disagio*.
DANTE, l' Inferno, c. 34. l. 97.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook-court, June* 28.

THE quotation prefixed is a description of a part of the infernal regions, to which the author was led in safety under the guidance of the spirit of the Mantuan bard; but the horror of the place, however heightened by picturesque poetry, does not exceed that which, in a feeling mind, must be excited on perusing the narrative of my humane friend. He, indeed, was not conducted and preserved by the magic power of Dante, but under the more impressive power of the benevolent religion of Jesus.

Αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ θυές εἰμι, διαμπερὲς ἤ σι φυλάσσω
Ἐν παίλῃσι βίοιο ——— †.
ODYSS. lib. xx. v. 47, 48.

It is the spirit of this religion that leads its followers to visit the prisoner, even immured in dungeons under ground: to restore to society the unhappy sinner, or fugitive prodigal; the forlorn outcast as well as the wounded Samaritan. Does any portion of this spirit ever pervade the dungeons at Maidstone, or do the amities of the Gospel illumine its ramifications of misery?

Scarcely can I believe that the people of Maidstone, and of the wealthy County of Kent, are apprized of the sufferings of their incarcerated brethren. May the knowledge of them rouse the feelings and animate the exertions of some pious clergyman or active magistrate, remains the hope of J. C. LETTSOM.

MAIDSTONE. Gaoler, *Thomas Watson*; salary, £.300.; fees, Debtors, 12*s.* 10*d.* Felons, &c. 13*s.* 4*d.* See Table. Garnish, 2*s.* 8*d.* exacted by the Prisoners. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Shelton*; duty, Prayers and Sermon to Debtors and Felons and that only on alternate Sundays (see Remarks); salary, £.50. Surgeon, Mr. *Coleman*; salary £.50. for this Gaol (*Debtors included*) and for the Bridewell. Number of Prisoners July 14, 1808, Debtors 51, Felons, &c. 57. Allowance, a half-quartern loaf every other day, and one quart of small-beer daily, for prisoners of all descriptions. Whatever the baker's bill amounts to weekly for bread, one half of that sum is allowed for *table beer*; but when a debtor obtains his sixpences, the allowance of bread is discontinued.

REMARKS. From the inscription, "C. SLOANE, Architect," on a stone in front, it appears that this Gaol was erected in 1746. The Keeper's house separates the Debtors' Prison from that of the Felons; but he has no proper view of the Prison at large.

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* This is not *our* case. We preserve with conscious pride the antient enumeration of our Volumes; though the fashionable term of *New Series* is also adopted for the convenience of those who do not possess the former volumes, and which are not now to be purchased. EDIT.

† ——— It was no place-hall
Lofty and luminous, wherein we stood,
But natural dungeon, where ill footing was,
And scant supply of light, CARY,

‡ ——— but I, who keep
Thee in all difficulties, am divine.

For

For Men-debtors here are two Court-yards. The upper one, 43 feet by 38, is paved with flag-stones; the lower, which is 96 feet by 48, has a hard gravelled bottom. They have likewise a common day-room, of 26 feet by 19.

The Women-debtors have no Court-yard, and only one room, 13 feet by 10.

On the first floor are eight spacious rooms for Debtors, opening into a lobby six feet two inches wide. Master-side Debtors pay 1*s.* 2*d. per* week. Those who have a room to themselves pay 2*s.* 6*d. per* week; and here is one handsomely furnished, for which a prisoner paid five shillings *per* week.

For Common-side Debtors here are two rooms of 26 feet by 19 each, called by a singular fancy the "*Pennyless Wards*," because each poor Debtor who sleeps there pays one penny *per* week.

The Debtors are allowed by the County three chaldron of coals a year.

The *Infirmary* has two rooms, one 20 feet by 18, the other 15 feet by 12, and one very improperly built in the *Common Felons' Court-yard*, in the *centre* of the Prison. The lower room has a barrack bedstead; the upper was used as a store-room for bedding, &c. and both have glazed windows and fire-places.

Here is no *regular Chapel*; for want of which the Debtors have Divine Service performed to them in a lobby-room: of the *Felons* I shall speak presently.

Masters-side Felons have a Court-yard 42 feet by 18, and a day-room of 16 feet by 13; with eight sleeping-rooms nearly the same size, two of which front the street. They are furnished with wooden bedsteads without curtains, feather-beds and bedding, at 2*s.* 6*d. per* week, and have two or more beds in each room. But, if a prisoner has a room to himself, the charge is 5*s. per* week.

The wall being three feet thick, the light and air are still farther obstructed, at the windows of both Debtors and Felons, by wooden bars of three inches and a half broad, instead of single iron bars.

The Common-side Felons Court-yard is 47 feet by 29. They have also a day-room 15 feet six inches by 12 feet six. Their sleeping-wards on the ground-floor are six rooms, of the average size of 14 feet by 12; and each contains a barrack bedstead for five prisoners, which are judiciously made to turn up, as is always done every morning, not only to give a fresher circulation of air, but for the purpose of sweeping and washing the rooms. These prisoners are allowed a straw in sacking bed each, with two blankets and a rug.

The Women Felons have a Court-yard of about 18 feet by 12, with a pump, and sewer in one corner; and arcades for air and exercise. Also a day-room 20 feet by 16, and two lodging-rooms about the same size. The bedding here is like that on the Male Felons side, for such as pay 2*s.* 6*d. per* week. Those who cannot pay for beds have straw in sacking, with two blankets and a rug each.

Felons are allowed by the County thirteen chaldrons of coals yearly. Convicts under sentence of transportation, in addition to the County dole, have the King's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d. per* week, till their removal.

In this gaol there are two horrid *dungeons*, of 12 feet square, and totally dark, assigned for the condemned prisoners; the descent to which is by eleven steps. And here it was that, in almost all my visits (not likely soon to be forgotten) I found men confined for robbing their fellow prisoners in the Gaol! At my last visit there were two of this very depraved description shut up together; nor do I, indeed, recollect to have ever been here without seeing some one so detained. Surely this must seem to argue some reprehensible degree of neglect as to matters of religious attention.

The duty of Divine Service is still, and for many years past has been, performed to Debtors and Felons on alternate Sundays. I have been informed, that at some times, previous to the appointment of Mr. Evans the late Chaplain, no such service, no mental guardianship whatsoever, took place for six weeks or two months together.

And, even now, in what manner and where is the solemn business performed? Prayers are read, and a Sermon delivered by the Chaplain of this County Gaol, upon the landing of the staircase, to the *Criminals*, who

who are *stationed within the iron gate*; but scarcely one-third of them either see the Minister or hear the Service. The Women Felons have no religious attentions of any kind paid to them, nor any opportunity of joining in the Service, although some are confined here for years together. Nay, even those convicts who lie under sentence of death, are brought forth into a small open court-yard, however severe may be the weather, and the Minister prays by them from the Keeper's back room. Yet this is the populous Prison of a most respectable and opulent County; and thus I exonerate my mind upon the subject.

The Common-side Felons, &c. of this Gaol are some of the most miserable beings imaginable, squallid, dirty, and in rags. No discrimination of turpitude is duly observed. The prisoners here frequently rob each other, and particularly those deserters who occasionally stay but a few days, are sure to lose any money they may have about them. One of this description lost ten pounds, and another had a pair of new shoes taken from him. Young novices in transgression and notorious offenders are blended in a mass of mutual and inevitable injury to each other. In short, the Prison in question is a discredit to the County; and I hope I am assured upon good grounds that a *new Gaol* is intended to be soon built, which, like that just finished at Canterbury, may obliterate the remembrance of its predecessor, and do honour to all who shall be concerned in so beneficial an improvement.

Here are no *Rules and Orders*: no employment furnished: no regulations as to the quantity of liquors which Debtors may receive, who are sometimes unruly, and set the Keeper at defiance. Though the Prohibitory Clauses against Spirituous Liquors are conspicuously hung up, yet as the windows of both Debtors and the Felons Gaols front the street, they afford a facility of introduction I fear the utmost vigilance cannot always prevent. No books for the visiting Magistrates, Chaplain, or Surgeon, to enter their remarks in, for the better ordering of their important concern.

Prisoners are discharged from hence in a morning; but they have no money to carry them home, and thus prevent an immediate recurrence to acts of depredation that may speedily consign them back to their late abode.

The Earl of Romney and family, at Boxley, have for these thirty years annually given five guineas to the Prisoners, in general at Christmas. The High Sheriff likewise gives two guineas, and the Under Sheriff one guinea, each assize.

The Gaoler appears to be a humane man, and I have always found the Prison remarkably clean, difficult as it must necessarily be; and every beneficial tendency to a change in arrangement will but render the execution of his arduous office more respectable in itself, and infinitely more comfortable to many others under his care.

[At my last visit, 19th July, 1809, I found the old Keeper dead, a new one appointed, and several beneficial regulations. A book in which the visiting Magistrates enter their remarks and orders, and another in which the Surgeon enters the name and disease of every sick prisoner, the medicines administered, and extra diet or clothing necessary. The lower part of the Infirmary is converted into a reception-room for unclean prisoners, and fitted up with a copper for warm water, and a tin slipper-bath.

The upper room is furnished with proper bedding for the sick, and well lighted and ventilated by three large windows.

Childbed linen is likewise provided by the County, and weight scales and measures for the use of the prisoners. There are additional cupboards in the Debtors rooms for securing their provision, and a night-chair in every ward; and in case of sickness one room is ordered to be appropriated as an Infirmary.]

MAIDSTONE HOUSE OF CORRECTION. Keeper, late *John Downe*, now *Daniel Kingsnorth*: salary, £.50. and five chaldron of coals yearly for the Keeper's House and the Prison. Fees: Felons, 13*s.* 4*d.* Misdemeanors, 6*s.* 8*d.* Faulty Servants, 4*s.* 6*d.* Garnish, not yet abolished, 2*s.* Chaplain, none. Divine Service never performed here, nor any religious attentions paid whatever, although Prisoners are sometimes committed hither

ther for so long a term as two years. Surgeon, Mr. *Coleman*; salary, for this Prison and the County Gaol, £.50. Number of Prisoners July 14, 1808, twenty-three men and six women. Allowance, a half-quartern loaf each in two days, to those who do not work; and to those who work five half quartern loaves *per* week. No beer.

Remarks. The Men's Court-yard in this Bridewell is 54 feet by 42, paved with flag-stones, and has a pump in it, with a sewer in one corner. Their day or mess-room is 12 feet by 8, with a fire-place, and benches to sit upon, and shelves for provisions.

They have also two sleeping-rooms on the ground-floor; one called the Upper Ward, 22 feet by 16, has straw in sacking beds on the floor. No bedding whatever, and iron-grated windows which look into the Court. Eleven prisoners slept in this room.

The Lower Ward, 19 feet by 16, has barrack beds, with straw in sacking, but no bedding. The iron-grated windows look into a narrow passage, five feet wide and twenty-one feet long. In this twelve Prisoners slept.

The Men's Infirmary, which is likewise on the ground-floor, and in size 15 feet by 12, has two wooden turn-up bedsteads, with flock beds, two blankets, two sheets, and a rug each.

The Women have a Court-yard, paved with flag-stones, 42 feet by 36, the door of which has a cylinder, and opens into the narrow passage above-described.

Their day or mess-room is eight feet by seven, with a fire-place and copper. Their sleeping-room, 21 feet by 16, has straw in sacking laid on the floor, but no bedding. Six Women slept here.

Their Infirmary-room is up-stairs, above the Men's Infirmary, and of the same size, with two grated and glazed windows, and a fire-place. When this room is not occupied by the sick the barrack beds are furnished by the Keeper with bedding, for those who can pay him 2*s.* 4*d.* a week.

If a prisoner is sick, the Surgeon has a discretionary power to order a better regimen, or clothing, as he deems needful; which is humanely allowed by the County.

In the Women's Court-yard, and seven steps under-ground, are two loathsome dungeons, 15 feet by 10, and six feet six inches high, totally dark, for confining the refractory.

The Gaoler's House till lately commanded no view of any part of the Prison; but in 1808 I found a window made, through which the Keeper has a command of the Men's Court. Indeed the whole Prison is now put under better regulation; and lenity, in some degree, has supplied the place of severity.

For many years a great part of this Prison has been rented of the Keepers by Mr. Blundell, a weaver in the town, at £.10. *per annum*; and here he has a work-room of 28 feet by 16, the three windows of which look into the Men Criminals Court. In this room are nine hemp-blocks; and the prisoners are occasionally employed in beating hemp, making sacks, and picking oakum, but they receive no part of their earnings. Above-stairs are store-rooms, the whole length of the Prison, in which Mr. Blundell deposits the rough materials used in his business.

This Bridewell is white-washed twice a year, and the whole Prison kept clean.

Prisoners are discharged in a morning, but have no money issued to carry them safely home.

The Act for Preservation of Health is not hung up; but the Prohibitory Clauses against Spirituous Liquors are placed in the Keeper's House.

I am, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

James Neild.

To Dr. Lettsom, London.

Mr. Urban, *Baldock, Sept.* 8.

The eradicating of an inveterate prejudice will, I believe, be allowed no easy task, especially when sanctioned by a popular name, however well the truth which opposes it may be established. I allude to a local opinion, very prevalent in several districts of the kingdom, and, indeed, corroborated by Browne's "Vulgar Errors;" that Hedge-hogs do not suck the cows' dugs, but that most of the injury attributed to these animals proceeds from the cows being too much exposed to cold, rain, and damp pasturage. That inclement seasons, and other physical causes, occasion disease in various parts of the udder, most intelligent Dairy-farmers

farmers will readily acknowledge; who, on the contrary, will as strenuously refuse their assent that cows being sucked by these nocturnal depredators is a "vulgar error:" but I forbear entering more largely on the subject than is requisite to establish a fact of such importance in the history of this singular quadrupede; and beg leave to refer to the subsequent testimony of two credible cow-keepers, whose sole occupation, for the long period of twenty years, has been the superintendence of cattle, and their peculiar disorders; which, being the result of ocular proof, and their veracity attested by gentlemen of great respectability, will, I trust, prove sufficient to dispel all farther scepticism from the minds of those who can be satisfied with evidence not strictly amounting to mathematical demonstration.

"We voluntarily declare that we have been employed in the management of Cattle for twenty years, and have seen Hedge-hogs in the very act of sucking the Cows' dugs, which we removed and destroyed. THOMAS MONK.
JAMES WEBB."

"These men having been personally known to us for many years, we have the highest opinion of their veracity, and believe the whole of their declaration to be true.
CHARLES MADDISON.
JOHN WOODCOCK.
Waltham Abbey, Sept. 12, 1809."

The sagacity of this creature is truly astonishing: he lies concealed by day; and about two o'clock in the morning, his usual time of beginning his depredation, he begins hunting about till he finds where the cows have been grazing, to some of which it frequently happens that an involuntary discharge of milk takes place, by which he traces them to their layers; but, as he can erect or depose his spines at pleasure, he fixes on the dug without disturbing the cow, and when satisfied will frequently leave her without injury; but if by chance she should rise before, he still keeps his hold on the dug, which he seldom quits without lacerating and puncturing the udder, and thus the injury happens. W. HUMPHRIES.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, Sept.* 6.

THE two cases mentioned by your Correspondent, P. T. (p. 700) certainly deserve consideration.

With respect to the former, there is reason to fear, that Juries, from a mistaken lenity, too frequently give in a verdict of *Lunacy*, when it should be of *Felo de se*. But how is this to be remedied? A Jury consists of 12 men, summoned from the vicinage; witnesses are examined as to the fact; the Jury, upon oath (as their name denotes), deliver in their verdict upon the Inquest; and the Coroner issues his warrant for the interment of the corpse, according to their determination. If their verdict be *Lunacy*, the Coroner's warrant for the interment of the corpse in consecrated ground is a sufficient authority; because it is to be concluded that the deceased was *non compos mentis*; that the verdict of the Jury ought to outweigh the opinion of all private individuals otherwise; and therefore, that a Clergyman is not justified in departing from the language of the Burial Office, prescribed by the Church of England.

As to the second case, the Marriage of Minors, or persons unauthorized, it must be acknowledged that this is too frequent; and that the practice prevails in large country-towns, as well as in the Metropolis; that truth is often sacrificed in giving in names and places of abode for the publication of Banns; and that some persons are even guilty of perjury, in order to obtain Licences; so that neither the Surrogates, nor the inferior Officers of the Church, deserve censure. Therefore, after Banns, upon due enquiry, have been regularly published, or a Licence obtained, without any alledged legal impediments, a Minister may certainly perform the Matrimonial Office without blame.

Yours, &c. EDW. GOODWIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 18.

IN answer to your Correspondent, P. T. I beg to observe, that whatever unpleasant feelings may be excited in his breast, respecting the interment of what he calls a *deliberate* Suicide, yet I conceive nothing can possibly justify him in making the least alteration in the Service. I should sincerely and charitably hope, there are but few instances of *real* deliberate Suicide; and I verily believe, that, in nine cases out of ten, this act (notwithstanding appearances to

to the contrary) proceeds at the moment from a disordered brain. Being of this opinion, I should never hesitate acting in conformity to the Coroner's warrant; and I cannot but approve his conduct (considering the infirmities of human nature), for leaning, on all occasions, to the side of mercy.

Let me intreat your Correspondent to think more favourably of his fellow-creatures; and when he is hesitating on the propriety of acting in conformity to the Coroner's instructions, to put this question to himself—*Who made me a Judge?*

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. DONOVAN'S *Answer to Mr.* DAVIES, *concluded from p.* 717.

THERE must be an end to all confidence in the social intercourse of man from the moment in which the words of private conversation be not as fully recognized as the most positive written evidence: from the moment in which the powers of language, and the attribute of reason, which man enjoys above all other creatures, be prostituted to the unworthy purposes of falsehood. Such a want of reverence for truth is pregnant with the most pernicious consequences to society: on some occasions failing, dangerous, on all disgraceful and contemptible. Now, as I affirm and Mr. Davies denies the purport of this conversation, there is an evident dereliction either on his part or mine; and for this reason I am anxious to place the investigation in a point of view so distinct, that I think it must be rendered manifest which is in the wrong. The substance of this conversation, I repeat, is absolutely contradicted by Mr. Davies: and this conclusion, I conceive, must be admitted by every one: he enters slightly on the subject first; then concedes certain points of no consequence, and closes his remarks with a general aspersion, an insinuation that his *contradiction* alone proves me in all respects unworthy of credit! Well, this is generous truly! Wherefore not deny the whole, and thereby spare the trouble of offering any concession? Pardon me, Sir, if for one moment I should lose my gravity on this occasion. Indeed, I cannot well suppress a smile at the Hibernicism of this acknowledgment; for, after the explanation that was afforded on my part, to what does it amount? To this "*I said something, but that something was literally nothing; and the rest, Mr. Donovan, is all your own!*"

But to collect myself—I assure you, Sir, that I am not in the least offended with the harsh, degrading, humiliating aspersions dispensed towards me by Mr. Davies: it is only to be regretted, that his remarks should place me under the necessity of trespassing at such length on the patience of the Reader: persuaded as I am that, in the sequel, those only will be covered with shame who deserve it. I shall now proceed from argument to the statement of fact.

Where the evidence of direct proof be wanting, collateral testimony may be sometimes found conclusive: as collateral evidence, let the following circumstances be considered:

In the first place, let me observe, that it was the immediate object of my visit to Anglesea in the year 1800 to obtain specimens of the *Trifurcated Hake*, the *Beaumaris Shark*, the *Morris*, and certain others, described by Pennant as natives of that part of Britain. I went there, believing that these fishes might be local, for they had been in vain sought for elsewhere. The inference is therefore certain, that I proceeded thither in the firm persuasion, at least, that there were such species in existence! I applied for them to the individual himself, from whom Mr. Pennant states that two or more of these were received; and from him I understand, for the first time in my life, that I might desist from further search after the *Trifurcated Hake*, because there is no such fish; and, in corroboration of this, he himself furnished me with the original description and drawing sent by himself to Mr. Pennant; and not these alone, but others, which tend to convince me, this is not the only error to be avoided in the Work of that Zoologist. No one ever heard me intimate the least suspicion of the non-existence of this species before the interview with Mr. Davies; and yet, immediately upon my return from his house at Aber to Bangor, my Artist was told the whole circumstance. He was not only informed of this, but he saw me write the purport of my information on the page of the British Zoology in which the Trifurcated Hake is described. I produced drawings, signed *H. D.* or *Davies*, and also memorandums,

randums, in the hand-writing of Mr. Davies, relating to several fishes, and to the Trifurcated Hake with the rest. My Artist not only saw those testimonials; they were actually put into his possession, with instructions to copy them with all possible fidelity: he did so in the course of the two or three succeeding days; then these original documents were returned, in his presence, to Mr. Davies in person, and in the presence of another individual besides myself. Lastly, I shall add, that the copies of these testimonials are still in preservation, some proof of which will appear at the conclusion!

The evidence of this Artist will be found to accord with every assertion made by me. It will prove, that he distinctly understood, from writing as well as from conversation, that the Trifurcated Hake was a fabrication. The explanation testifies that it was on the authority of Mr. Davies alone that this was admitted to be the Forked Hake, mutilated, disguised, and misrepresented, for the relicks of the fish were not shewn; and I could form no opinion of my own, except that imposition was evident, every circumstance considered. We compared notes, sketches, and printed authorities, together the same evening, in order to ascertain in what respects they agreed or differed. So much is proved by the testimony of this witness: and the same evidence finally states, that, in consequence of this information, we did desist from all further search or enquiry after the Trifurcated Hake. Permit me here to produce the statement in his own words:

"Mr. URBAN, I have seen the letter of Mr. Davies in your Magazine with as much surprise as Mr. Donovan; and, as most of the circumstances denied therein are known to me, I think myself bound to say a few words. I was with Mr. Donovan in North Wales nine years ago, the time when this transaction with Mr. Davies took place. On the day Mr. Donovan was at Aber, I waited for him at Bangor. He came back to the inn soon in the evening; and we then had a long conversation about the mistakes mentioned to him by Mr. Davies, so far as they related at least to the drawings which Mr. Davies had lent him that day, and which he gave into my care, with the charge to copy the whole upon tracing paper, that they might be exact. All-together there must be about a dozen. One was a pencil sketch, which we could not understand; the others were figures, with notes, of the same subjects as are described in Pennant's Zoology, with one of the Whiff belonging to his Tour. There were besides some detached notes, without figures. We compared the figures with the prints in Pennant's Work, to observe the variations made by the Artist, to give them more freedom, as I learned, in the drawing. Certainly I cannot say but the sketches were bad; that is, stiff and awkward; but, from what I know of drawings, they could not be properly altered without seeing the fishes, and then they would be useless. The whole were copied by myself; and from the time Mr. Donovan gave them to me, were in my care, till Mr. Davies called as I was finishing the last; he waited a few minutes, and they were given to him in my presence. At the desire of Mr. Donovan, I have just looked at the copies, and declare them to be my work.

"As to the story of the Trifurcated Hake, not being at Aber with Mr. Donovan, I was not, of course, acquainted by that means with the conversation. This I can say: the very same circumstances, which I have since read, with further observations, were told me by Mr. Donovan directly when he came back from Aber. He was not long in the room before he spoke about it. I never, till that time, heard him make the least doubt of there being such a fish. He erased it out of the list of fishes we were to enquire after that same evening. At the same time, likewise, he struck a dash under the first three lines of the description of the Trifurcated Hake in Pennant's Zoology (p. 196), and wrote a slight memorandum of the transaction at the bottom of the leaf, where it still remains *. This I can say, and am positive to, that the book of Pennant, with this note, laid open on the table before me once, if not oftener, when Mr. Davies looked over me copying his sketches; there was no secrecy made about it. As to the memorandums of Mr. Davies, they speak for themselves; there is one, *the original description*, sent by Mr. Davies to Mr. Pennant, of the fish afterwards called in the Zoology the Trifurcated Hake, which Mr. Donovan *will do right to quote*.

"* At the request of Mr. Donovan, I transcribe this note; the printed words, under which a line is struck, are these: 'Trifurcated Hake. This new species was communicated to me by the Rev. Mr. Hugh Davies, of Beaumaris, and was taken near that place.' The memorandum added, 'This fish, Mr. Hugh Davies informs me, was inserted without sufficient attention, from the skin dried between a sheet of paper, &c. It is only the common Forked Beard *(Tinca Marina)*, mangled and badly represented.' E. STAPLEY."

"The

"The sketch which was sent with this description, as I understood, was much larger, but corresponded in some degree with that shewn in the upper part of Pennant's plate (XXXII.); we could make nothing of this. The lower figure, it seemed, there was no drawing of, that being partly made from the drawing, and partly from the damaged skin, after it reached Downing. But to compare with the latter as a side view of the fish, we had one of the Lesser Hake or Forked Beard, represented in plate XXXI. of Pennant's Work, and which Mr. Donovan told me at the time was lent him by Mr. Davies, as being a better figure of the same fish. These we examined together carefully; which, I must say, I should never have thought of doing, if I had not known the mistake; and then it did appear likely, allowing for the fish being damaged, and the liberty taken in the drawing. There was a difference in some parts; but not so much as between the print of the Beaumaris Shark and the drawing from which it was taken; nor of some other things. Mr. Donovan pointed out several mistakes between the copy and the printed account, and between both and the figure, so that he could not easily form any opinion of his own, except that it appeared to be something very different from what Pennant described it.

"Indeed I was so struck with these blunders all-together, that I took the freedom to tell Mr. Donovan it was labour lost to come in quest of the "Anglesea Fishes," as this and some others were called before by us; since some were found to be false, and the rest might be so likewise. I remember Mr. Donovan made me for answer, that he thought differently; for that it was of more consequence to be able to prove the non-existence of a single supposed fish, on the authority of the very person who was said to have found it, than to discover twenty new ones.

"Yours, &c. E. Stapley.

"*Walnut Tree Walk, Lambeth.*"

Nothing could afford me greater satisfaction, under the present unpleasant circumstances, than to be at liberty in this place to offer all the additional testimony of another individual, to whom this transaction was partly known, and in the presence of whom Mr. Davies repeated some material points of that private conversation which took place in our interview at Aber, before related.

"Mr. Urban,—Permit me to acquaint you, that being once in the company of Mr. Davies and Mr. Donovan at Bangor, when the fish called a Trifurcated Hake formed one of the leading topicks of conversation; the circumstances mentioned are not unknown to me. I think it might be in my power to repeat every thing material that passed on that subject. Surely, though nine years have elapsed since, the memory of Mr. Davies must have strangely betrayed him, if he has forgotten all he said on that occasion. Perhaps certain points may occur again to recollection, when I mention them. Though I am no adept in Science, the name of the fish was remarkable, and remains perfectly strong in my mind. This I remember, as well as if it were yesterday, that he said there was no such fish as the Trifurcated Hake; it was some other, which had been improperly represented. Mr. Davies explained the causes from which the mistake arose; said it had been the means of misleading many scientific Authors; that it was a pity, and they ought to be undeceived.—Does Mr. Davies forget my being jocose at the idea, that such grave men could be so easily imposed on? We must speak the truth when called upon.

"Far from wishing to increase the mortification of Mr. Davies, I must be allowed to add, that he spoke in high terms of respect for Mr. Pennant; with whom he said he was in habits of intimacy till his death, and that he still visited the family. But that such mistakes there were in the book; and he thought it proper to correct them. No one should be offended with him on that account. He had put the memorandums into the hands of Mr. Donovan for that purpose, and he might use his name. M. W. D.

"*August* 3, 1809."

Before we finally dismiss this train of evidence, these strong, presumptive, collateral, and direct avowals of contradiction to the intemperate effusions of Mr. Davies, let me entreat the indulgent attention of the Reader to one farther testimonial; and which, should any doubts still linger on the mind to my dishonour, or the discredit of the memory of my friends, must at once remove them. I shall, with this view, lay before the world a copy of the original description of the fish in question; *that which was sent by Mr. Davies to the Author of the British Zoology; a transcript from his own hand-writing!* The Reader interested in this discussion will naturally compare the evidence of this authentic document with the printed description in Pennant's work, and observe with due attention the varintions that prevail; they will remark, in the original, the *omission* of the trifurcated processes of the ventral fins, upon which the characters and name of this *supposed* species

species is founded by Pennant; and the *omission* of the tubercles, on which the character of "Batrachoides trifurcatus" is founded also; *since not one word is said of either in this memorandum*, taken from the RECENT FISH! *by Mr. Davies*. Let both descriptions be next compared with the figure in Pennant's Work, and, confining our attention to those very parts *approved* at the *present moment* by Mr. Davies, we shall discover the *most palpable contradictions*. There was an evident want of concert in the three persons concerned; and it requires little discrimination, indeed, to observe, that neither the Designer, the Author, nor the Artist, *understood each other*: and lastly, I insist, that Mr. Davies, at this very time, does not seem to comprehend what he himself vindicates.—There is a supplementary note annexed to this original document—concise indeed, *but perfectly expressive*; a note inscribed, as every one must perceive from its tendency, *after* this individual fish had appeared as a new species in the British Zoology, under the name of *Trifurcated Hake*. These unequivocal sentences will demonstrate, in terms more decided than any my pen commands, that Mr. Davies *himself* was not always of the opinion, so dogmatically asserted in the Letter which impels me, however reluctantly, to submit those disclosures. If Mr. Davies can really merit the reputation, there was a time, and that *since* the publication of this new species in the British Zoology, when *a man possessed of reason did certainly imagine, that such a description, and such a figure as that of the Trifurcated Hake above-mentioned, could be taken from the mutilated skin of the Forked Hake, or some other fish!*—Let him re-consult his own papers; and, after reading the following passage, deny the probability of this conjecture, if it be possible!

Description of a fish sent with the skin to Mr. Pennant.

"Trifurcated Hake. Brit. Zool."

"Gadus. Rays of the Branchiostegeous membrane 7; of the other fins, as by the specimen.

Length, twelve inches *(but the skin got off, but with some difficulty, is considerably larger)*; colour was a very dark brown, except the folding of the lips, which were quite white, giving it a strange appearance; the head depressed and very broad; eyes large, pupil black; irides yellowish; mouth very wide, with irregular rows of incurvated teeth in each jaw. In the roof of the mouth, a semilunar congeries of teeth, *besides the ossicula palati*, set with minute teeth; *no tongue*. From the setting-on of the pectoral fins, the body compressed; but remarkably so as it approached the tail, not half an inch thick at the distance of four inches, nor a quarter of an inch thick at three inches from the end of the tail. Anus nearer the head than the tail, near which rose the anal fin. On the back, above the setting on of the pectoral fin, was a sulcus, or fossali, about an inch long; in it appeared the *rudiment of a fin*, and within half an inch of that rose the dorsal fin; a small cirrus in the lower jaw." Note. "*I take it to be the* Lest Hake, *Brit. Zool.*—Barbus minor, *Ian. of Ray*!!!*"

I certify this to be a true copy from the manuscript in the hand-writing of the Rev. Mr. Davies. E. Stapley.

The above, I affirm to be strictly correct; and the copy itself is in my possession at this time.

E. Donovan.

With this *stern*, unanswerable memorial of *self-reproof*, permit me now to leave the author of this ungenerous attack to the reflexions of his own mind, and the ministry of its consolation; persuaded, as I must feel, that, after this explicit evidence, all further comment is become superfluous! He will learn distinctly, that *those testimonials which authorized my assertions, are in preservation still*; and if he does not, after this severe exposure, blush for the temerity and baseness of his conduct, the hardiest of his friends will blush for him. E. Donovan.

*** Line 2 of the note, in p. 716, the Reader is requested, for Mr. *Davies* to read Mr. *Pennant*.

The Method of Purifying Copper Ore, and Making Brass.

Communicated to the late Dr. Ducarel, *by Mr.* Thomas Collinson.

SET out to see the Copper and Brass Works at Warmley, about six miles from Bristol. The Ore that

* Lest Hake (*i. e.* Least Hake) or Lesser Forked Beard of Pennant. This, and the Lesser Hake, or Forked Beard *(Tinca Marina)* of Pennant, are the same species; namely, Blennius Phycis. Compare the account in the British Zoology; and vide *Linn. Syst. Nat. à Gmel.* p. 1179, n. 7.

is used at these Works is dug out of the mines in Cornwall. The first part of the process is, to throw this Ore (just as it comes out of the mine) into a furnace; where, when it is sufficiently melted and fluxed, they skim off the gross earthy unmetallic part which floats on the surface. This done, the metal is run from the furnace while it is red hot, and cast into pigs, in form and dimensions like block tin; this is the first extract of the Copper from the rubbish and earth mixed with it in the mine.

This pig, so cast, passes through 18 furnaces more; each time fluxed, and skimmed, and cast into lumps as at first; and, until it has gone through these 19 fiery purifications, it is not reckoned pure Copper.

To convert this Copper (so purified) into Brass, they take it out of the nineteenth furnace, where it undergoes its last fluxion (as Copper); and, whilst it is fluid, and intensely hot, they plunge it at once into cold water, which is called granulating it, because it condenses it into small particles, about the size of peas.

To make Brass.—This granulated Copper is put into a crucible, mixed with a certain proportion of callamy-stone; both remaining in the crucible (placed into a wind furnace) for the space of 48 hours. After they are thoroughly melted and mixed together, they take the crucible out, and pour the liquid metal between two granite stones, about 4 feet long by 2 feet wide, and a quarter of an inch asunder. The plate (of the like dimensions), after it is cold, is taken out and cut by shears into six or seven bars lengthways. These again are (by two steel wheels fitting into each other) slit into small rods, a quarter of an inch square; then, by the same works, drawn into wire of various sizes. T. C. *Oct.* 17, 1748.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 11.

THE facility afforded to the introduction of every communication tending to instruction, or the redress of a grievance, real or supposed, renders your Magazine a repository of useful information, readily diffused, by an extensive circulation, through every rank in society.

Your candour is too well known to excite a suspicion you would intentionally admit into your Miscellany a malicious attack on a body of men who may, as well as any other set of individuals, be disgraced by the conduct of an unworthy member; but yet unquestionably possess a majority who are an ornament to their profession, and an honour to their country.

Such an attack has found a place in your Number for July, p. 607; and I trust, with your usual liberality, you will not deny an early insertion to this, that the antidote may speedily follow, and through the same channel the venom has been applied.

An anonymous Correspondent, misusing the name of *Mentor*, has thought fit to traduce in one sweeping sentence, the whole fraternity of Country Apothecaries; insinuating that they are incapable of promoting any charitable or generous work militating against their own interests.

It has been too much the custom to vilify and abuse this most intelligent and industrious class of men, to whom society at large is very considerably indebted, for their unwearied exertions in the service of the publick, and who are rarely requited commensurate to the continued life of care and anxiety daily attendant on their occupations.

If any charitable institution is about to be established; if, on the pressure of very severe seasons, or any sudden calamity, the poor have become the peculiar objects of attention; the Apothecary, conjointly with his brother practitioners in the science of Medicine, have ever stood forth to contribute their support and assistance. The scanty pittance allotted to the Country Apothecary for his attendance on parish work-houses in very few instances defrays his expences; it is humanity, a sense of duty paramount to all sordid considerations, which prompts the acceptance of the task.

What profession, what body of men, ever evinced a more noble or more disinterested zeal for the publick weal, than the whole of the Medical Profession, by their ready adoption of Inoculation of the Small Pox, which deeply depreciated their pecuniary emoluments? They still more recently displayed the same laudable spirit, by promoting Vaccination with all the ardour and philanthropy of upright good citizens. The success of

of Vaccination has taken more from the pockets of Apothecaries, than the taxes incurred by fifty years of war would accomplish. Are these, Mr. Urban, the men who should be accused with impunity, of a wish to discountenance the use of arsenic in intermittents, because it has a speedy and happy effect?

Mentor may learn, if he pleases to enquire, that powerful remedy has been exhibited by the Country Apothecaries in Kent, &c. these 20 years, very extensively and successfully, in obstinate agues.

Mentor wilfully errs, or betrays a gross ignorance of the functions and duties of an Apothecary, when he presumes, "a few attendances from an eminent Physician, and the Chemist's shop, would answer the purpose." In proof that their charges are "enormous," he says, "he lately saw a bill of £59. charged on a man and his wife for one year only; and, with the latter, very little sickness." Is this candid? Is this a fair statement? Will, or could, an eminent Physician, visit a patient residing many miles from his abode, as frequently as an acute case requires? sometimes twice or thrice in twenty-four hours. If the case demands, will the Physician bleed or cup, or perform any of those necessary, but often unthankful offices, expected from the Apothecary? If it proves a surgical case, or one of midwifery (both of which often occur without the patient or surrounding friends being aware of the requisite help), what precious time, and how many and valuable lives would be annually lost, by depending *only* on the Physician and the Chemist!!! It is absolutely folly, *if not worse*, to endeavour without reflection to suggest such fatal advice, when the bare experiment might be attended with the most mischievous consequences. A Physician *may* perform all these acts; but, if he does, he descends from his rank, and ceases to be a Physician: nor would Mentor himself employ such a man, if he resided in the country.

When Mentor talks of the extravagant bill of £59. for one year; in candour, he ought to have particularized a little more; he should have related the circumstances of the couple; the nature of the diseases; whether the cases were surgical or medical; the distance the Apothecary had to travel, &c. &c.; but a fair and impartial recital would not have suited the purposes of Mentor.

Credulity is inherent in our nature; and, while we are the creatures of our passions, pretenders to science and medical knowledge will flourish. Impudence is often mistaken for talent; the weak must, consequently, be the dupes of knavery.

I entreat, Sir, your indulgence for a still larger space in your columns, to enter into a more extended consideration of the vulgar and very illiberal reflections wantonly cast upon the Apothecary, and his relative merit and situation with that of the Chemist and Druggist.

The regular-bred Apothecary has very strong and just pretensions to public confidence and support. He must receive a good education; he is, by an apprenticeship, initiated into a thorough acquaintance with the compounding of Medicines; and by the time he has attended the different lectures, dissected, and seen the practice of the Hospitals, with moderate abilities and observation, he is in possession of the fundamental principles of a competent Practitioner. These attainments are acquired at a very heavy expence. He enters on the grand scene of life, with numerous difficulties to overcome. Experience must be gained, and years revolve, ere he can expect to reap the fruit of all his cost and labour; he must have some claims to the carriage and appearance of a gentleman; he must live respectably and respected. Thus qualified, and after his little patrimony is quite or nearly exhausted, he may naturally hope to derive the benefit of his acquirements and his sacrifices. If, in his progress to this period, he has not become acquainted with what is termed "a knowledge of the world," he soon, unhappily, experiences the severity of disappointment. If, from a full confidence in his assiduous attention to his studies, and supposed capability to enter into practice, he flatters himself he shall meet with a grateful remuneration for his attention, he quickly learns the fallacy of his hopes, and that no criterion is so uncertain as judging of the sentiments and actions of others by our own.

No one feels the pressure of the times

times more seriously than the Apothecary; he is exposed to the same wants and privations as others. The taxes, and every article of necessity have increased enormously. The tradesman scarcely heeds it; he levies the advance on the consumer. It is not so with the Apothecary. The drugs most commonly in use have astonishingly risen in price, even to 3 and 400 *per cent.* Glass, within 15 years, is 150 *per cent.* dearer. Wages, the keep of horses, every thing is higher. The charge for medicines, in some districts, is precisely the same, in others it has advanced very little, for near a century! I have an Apothecary's Bill in my keeping, sent to a relation of mine who resided in Westminster, dated 1730; wherein every item is charged as high as at the present day!!

A Druggist charges on his compter from ninepence to a shilling for a draught. I maintain, he gains more from that charge than the Apothecary does from eighteen-pence. He is the importer, and derives a large profit by the sale of his drugs to the Apothecary, which profit is a heavy deduction from the gains of the latter, in the dispensing of medicines; and hence arises one source of superior advantage to the former. The Druggist gives no credit; every medicine is paid for in ready-money; thus the quick return trebly inhances his emoluments. The Apothecary is compelled to give unlimited credit; and in the country frequently loses twenty *per cent.* upon the annual amount of his business, and is straightened for several years before he arrives to the receipt of a moderate income. Medicines are put up in a rougher and less expensive exterior form than would be admitted from the shop of an Apothecary; and a servant must be sent for them, for the Druggist avoids the expence of a porter to carry them out. He incurs no cost for equipage or horse; none to support the appearance of a gentleman; he has little fatigue; less anxiety; and, what is more than all, no responsibility! Be his drugs good or bad, he is under no controul, no apprehension. Kill or cure, he has little or no interest in the event. The Apothecary's reputation depends on the excellence and accuracy of his preparations; his shop (in London) is subjected to a strict inquisitorial examination from the Censors of the College of Physicians; and fortunate would it be for the publick, if the Druggist was liable to a similar visitation, *properly executed.*

A circumstance which very recently occurred, will clearly explain the ignorance of these venders of the effect of their drugs, and their extreme readiness to substitute one thing for another, however opposite the intended operation.

An eminent Surgeon prescribed for a gentleman a pint of decoction of sarsaparilla, in which a drachm of the extract was to be dissolved. The prescription was taken to a Chemist. The next day the Surgeon was desired to attend his patient, whom he found exceedingly ill, which was imputed by the sufferer to drinking a part of the decoction: he examined it; and by the smell, discovered an imant alteration in the composition. He carried the remains of the medicine to the shop where it had been made up. A journeyman only was at home: the Surgeon explained the effect it had produced, and his suspicion of the mistake: he called afterwards, and saw the master, who, upon being pressed, confessed that, not having any extract of sarsaparilla, and thinking it of *little consequence*, he had put in a *drachm of purified opium*!!*

This is by no means a singular or rare occurrence; similar blunders are often committed.

As a Druggist can entertain no just idea of the treatment or cure of diseases, he must necessarily be misformed of the proportions of ingredients to effect a specific operation on the human frame: therefore, as a prescription is presented, right or wrong, it will probably so be prepared! The Apothecary is frequently placed in a situation to detect and correct errors in quantities; sometimes inadvertently written by the most careful Physician or Surgeon.

The general complaint against Apothecaries for sending too much Medicine, may be well grounded; but investigate the cause, and the fault will

* That this may not be imagined to be a fabrication, the names of the parties are communicated to the Printer.

be

be found to originate in the treatment they receive from their patients! If they will not square their conduct by open and liberal sentiments, but will appreciate the merits and attention of their Apothecary with those of their Butcher or Tailor, what are they to expect in return? Let me ask, if we send to him to assist us in our distress, and he finds that a simple composing draught is all which is *absolutely necessary*; that he repeats his visits at a mile or two distant; and sends, *daily*, only a draught by his porter, and charges 1*s.* 6*d.* a time; and at the expiration of a year, or two, or *three*, he receives no more; can this be *reasonably* supposed an adequate compensation for professional skill, medicine, and attendance? and yet this is, *most commonly*, the noble reward of his honesty and forbearance!! If he is called upon to visit that patient again, will he act thus generously? No, certainly not! He will order as much medicine as will *pay* his personal trouble, if the patient will place him on no other footing than a common porter! If then he is drenched with expensive and nauseous potions, where lies the wonder? The remedy is obvious.

The Apothecary may be contemned, neglected, and abused; but he will exist as long as disease afflicts mankind. His prosperity will vary; since there is a fashion in all things. But, when acute disorders attack, his aid will be resorted to; for Physicians will not stoop to the drudgery required of the Apothecary; and Chemists and Druggists, for the want of the proper qualifications, cannot be applied to.

There is one very simple, plain way to obviate this mutual dissatisfaction. The attentions of the Apothecary, *during sickness*, are always received with complacency, and protestations of eternal obligation. I believe, when made, they are sincere. When the patient is convalescent, let him order in his accompt (the fees of the Physician or the charge of the Druggist *never* appear on paper); he will not scrutinize every article, or measure its length; but, with a mind impressed with the manifold blessings of returning health, cheerfully shower his bounty on the preserver of his life!! If he waits till the following Christmas, when the Bill is thrown into the aggregate of annual expenditure, the recollection of the obligation is erased, or feebly acknowledged; and the heart is contracted, which was before dilated with emotions of gratitude and thankfulness!

Yours, &c. VINDEX.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 4.

SIR Corbett Corbett, of Adderley, bart. is of a very different family from that of Leighton, from which the late *Sir Charles* (p. 723) descended.

Sir Corbett was the only son of Thomas D'Avenant, esq. of Clearbrook in Herefordshire, by Anne, third daughter of Sir Robert Corbett, baronet, of Stoke in Shropshire. In 1783, he had the Royal Licence to assume the name and arms of Corbett; and was created a baronet June 10, 1786. He married Hester, youngest daughter of the late Sir Lynch-Salusbury Cotton, of Cumbermere Abbey, Cheshire, bart.

Sir Andrew Corbett, of Moreton Corbet, Shropshire, made a baronet, Sept. 24, 1808, is also of a different family.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

I SINCERELY commiserate the peculiarly unfortunate situation of the Corbetts; and, sincerely hoping that they may ultimately substantiate their claims, I trust that the nobility and persons of fortune who contribute towards the accomplishment of this purpose, may bear in mind, that the most proper objects for the exercise of their bounty are those who have been bred in a similar manner with themselves, and who, from their infancy, have enjoyed the smiles of fortune, and who have been reared in the lap of plenty—these it is who have a sort of *natural* claim upon them; but, alas! how often do we, in such cases, find the purse-strings drawn together, and the heart shut against the calls of want, because the person applied to has not the "*honour*" of knowing the applicant, or because "really the claims daily made upon him compel him *reluctantly* to confine himself to assisting those who come within his personal knowledge, or who have some proper claim!" Surely those then having these

these proper claims are well provided for! Yes — we never see brothers, nephews, or other near relations, in want of any assistance whatever! Alas, what a miserable subterfuge! how regardless of these noble admonitions, "Give to him that asks of thee; and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away." How heedless of the injunctions concerning the protection of the "stranger!" That the affluent, I do not say the *great*, because I mean this wish to extend to those who, from very low beginnings, have become wealthy, may renounce these unworthy sentiments, and grow more liberal, and liberal too without ostentation, is the wish, Mr. Urban, of your friend STEPHANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Stepney Causeway, Sept.* 2.

OBSERVING, in p. 723, some mistakes respecting the late Sir Charles Corbett's character and conduct, I request the favour of your inserting a statement, which may be depended on for its veracity, being drawn from original papers in my possession.

The first Sir Edward Corbett, bart. was so created June 20, 1642, in the reign of Charles I. He had a numerous issue of 11 children, seven sons and four daughters; from the last of these sons Waties Corbett, of Elton, in the county of Hereford, who died in the year 1689, the late Sir Charles descended, through Waties his son, who was the father of Thomas Corbett, born at Micklewood, but died in London Aug. 5, 1741, æt. 58, and buried in St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street. He was father of Charles Corbett, a bookseller in the same parish, from whom descended six children, of whom Charles was the third. In failure of male heirs from the last Sir Richard Corbett, who was Member of Parliament for the town of Shrewsbury more than 30 years, and who died unmarried Sept. 24, 1774, aged 78, being born April 24, 1696; the late Sir Charles became entitled to the estates. He was frequently invited to the family mansion, and introduced by Sir Richard to his friends as his heir; in public assemblies and other meetings, he was avowed by him as successor to his estates. Pursuant to which, he made his Will, when at the age of 68, in which he gives "all his estates, manors, &c. to him, as tenant for life, and to his first son and his heirs in tail male." And, lest any doubts should arise as to his intention of giving his estates to the issue of Sir Charles, he adds a Codicil, making a strict settlement on the issue male of Sir Charles. He confirms and republishes his will in five successive Codicils, up to the advanced age of 75. The Will and Codicils are in the hand-writing of the Testator; but, at length, when the Baronet was at a very advanced age, in renunciation of all his former purposes, a seventh Codicil was added (not written by Sir Richard), leaving his heir-at-law an annuity of only £100. *per annum* only.

It is true, as your Correspondent asserts, that there was some colourable pretext for this; namely, that the Heir was under some temporary embarrassment, by an Extent from the Exchequer; and that, till the settlement thereof, he had retired to the mansion of his family, by the internal side, at Downham in Norfolk; not leaving his home or flying his country, as your Informant insinuates, from having incurred guilt by Lottery pranks.

If Sir Charles had acted with resolution, instead of having accepted of the annuity, he would, at least, have endeavoured to recover the estates.

But the act of Sir Charles does not affect the claims of the present Sir Richard Corbett, his son. Sir Charles was, by the Will, entitled only to a life-interest, as tenant for life; his son claims as heir-at-law and tenant in tail; and, having *in no way* consented to the receipt of the annuity, can proceed by a bill in Equity.—As to any other particulars, I mean, at a future period, Mr. Urban, to transmit a brief memoir of the most remarkable circumstances of the life of the late Sir Charles Corbett; whence it will appear, that the misfortunes of his life were the result of a want of fortitude and resolution; while he uniformly maintained the character of an honest and honourable man. C. R. BOSS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

IN p. 608 of your present volume, I lately met with a short note to you, signed W. H. which has consider-

derable interest, and a still greater curiosity. The writer of it will not wonder at this, when he hears that I belong to a family, which has, for some generations back, borne the arms there mentioned: a chevron between talbots' heads erased (and *sable*); and the connexion with Shakspeare I have often, when a child, heard my father speak of.—If, therefore, he would have the goodness to make any further communications upon the subject, either in the pages of your printed work, or by the transmission of them privately, he will very greatly oblige, and indeed serve,

A Constant Reader.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 2.

It seems, indeed, something like unhorsing a knight, the overthrow your "Old Correspondent," whom I shall call, for distinction sake, "The Knight of the woeful Countenance," has given "the Red Cross Knight;" yet, I believe and I think, many of your Readers believe also, that "John Carter" only wrote hyperbolically, when he mentioned the plough-share to pass through the Abbey Church at Westminster. We have long been used to his strong language—long acquainted with his zeal—long known how innovations are introduced, and long lamented them.

Having taken up the pen on the subject of Westminster Abbey, I can only say, my hearty concurrence would join in the removal of the abominable Altar-screen; and highly gratified should I be, to see in its pristine state the tomb of Henry VII. and his Queen, with that most admirable of all figures and tombs in the Abbey, of his mother, the Countess of Pembroke—tombs I can never contemplate enough.

If Edward the Confessor's Chapel had a little renovation and alteration, perhaps we should contemplate the tombs with increasing pleasure.—What has the wax figure of the Duke of Buckingham to do here, except to excite the surprise of holiday visitors? And pray, Mr. Urban, permit me to add, if the tombs of Queen Philippa, and Henry V. and his Queen, were placed a little more in a state of original formation, would it not add to the beauty of this venerable spot?

An Occasional Correspondent.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 13.

I HOPE that you will not refuse to insert my apologies to your Old Correspondent, for the liberty I presumed to take with his wig, and which seems so highly to have offended him. I am ready to allow my joke to have been a bad one; yet still I cannot think it quite deserved the severe appellation of scurrility, especially as, till your Old Correspondent informed us that he wore a wig, I did not know it, not having the honour of being acquainted with him. In truth, his wig, like John Carter's old sword, was a creature of my own fancy, and adopted for the sake of picturesque effect. As, however, I now find that he not only wears a wig, but a wig of such exquisite sensibility, that even to touch it is more dangerous than to rub a cat's back the wrong way, I can assure him, that, as Sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan says, "I will not in future touch a hair of his parrot's tail, or a hair of any thing else belonging to him."

Having, as I hope, by these humble acknowledgements soothed his rage, I will venture to expostulate with him, on the very hard words he has given me, for mentioning the report of the demolition of the present Choir of Westminster Abbey. I can assure him, that the report is not of my fabrication, nor yet a new report, but one which I have heard for some years; and, if he will ask among the inferior officers of the Abbey, he will find it rife among them. I cannot, therefore, think it either "malicious" or "calumnious;" but, if he can *prove* it false (for his mere assertion, begging his pardon, is not enough), I can assure him I shall be at least as well pleased as he can be; till I have that proof, from what I have seen achieved at Salisbury by James Wyatt on the same principle, and what I *know* was projected by him at Durham, to even greater destruction of Antiquities of the most beautiful description, I must consider the report as by no means an improbable one, whatever appellation your Old Correspondent may chuse to give it.

As your Old Correspondent has not said any thing on the main subject of my letter, namely, the intention of sticking the statue of Addison in the Confessor's Chapel, I conclude that

that he is rather ashamed of the business; and I hope that his silence is a sign of grace.

As I dubbed John Carter a knight, I cannot but feel sorry to find him at once degraded by the Old Correspondent to a mere Major Sturgeon. "From Acton to Ealing, from Ealing to Hounslow," is quite like from St. Alban's to Bermondsey, from Bermondsey to Westminster. The travels of John have, however, been more extended, and to some better purpose than that kindly attributed to him by the Old Correspondent. The lovers of the Antiquities of this country ought to know (many of them do know) that to his journey to Durham we probably owe the preservation of the beautiful Galilee, whose destruction was actually begun by Mr. Wyatt, and was only stopped by the public indignation excited by John's repeated representations. Of this, if proof be necessary, I can give it to your Old Correspondent.

In justice to John, I must take notice of a passage in his letter, which has been misunderstood (I will not say misrepresented) by your Old Correspondent. I believe nobody but himself ever thought, that when John says, that the golden hopes of the Restorers had vanished, and that they were obliged to nibble where they had hoped to gorge, &c. he had any reference to the Dean and Chapter, or to any other persons than the Architects and Workmen to be employed in the Restorations. If *they* do not like a good job better than a trifling one, and are not very ready to make a job as good as they can, they are unlike any others of those trades I ever met with or heard of. That they are not these "*raræ aves*," I have had ocular proof. I have seen, in the repairs of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, their utter carelessness, in throwing down rubbish, or raising timber or materials, to the defacing the mouldings and delicate sculpture of the walls. I was on the roof a very few days before the conflagration which, almost by a miracle, did not destroy the whole venerable pile; I saw a coal fire, of a size beyond any kitchen range, blazing on the roof of the Side Aile of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, without a single person to watch or attend to it, though the wind was then brisk; and I was not at all surprised, when, in a few days afterwards, I saw the Tower enveloped in smoke.

As a further proof that what John says of the Restorers is not very far from the truth, I will tell your Old Correspondent a story, which, *perhaps*, he has not heard, but which, I fancy, he will not venture to contradict. In the course of the enquiries of the Committee of the House of Commons into the plan of *Restorations*, one of the principal Abbey Workmen stated, *that it would be necessary to chip the whole surface of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in order that the colour of the new work might agree with that of the old.* Luckily, one of the Committee knows and loves our antient Architecture; and he asked the Mason, whether ten years would not, without any such operation, bring the new work to the old tint; instancing a part of the building, renewed within that time, and which now has quite the antient colour. This the Mason could not deny; and the Member represented, in so forcible terms, the enormous expence thus unnecessarily proposed to be incurred, and the certain and unavoidable destruction of the whole character of the building, by thus barbarously *flaying it alive*, that the Mason's plan was (for the present, at least) totally negatived.

As your Old Correspondent intimates that he has no means of approaching the Chapter, his ideas of the proper Architect to be employed in the business of *repairing or restoring an antient building* are of less consequence than they would be, if he was to be consulted on that subject. I cannot, however, but notice his definition: he says, "that an *Artist, with an eye or a rule so accurate as to point out errors to an inch, is not the person wanted.*" Verily, he speaks in the true spirit of a modern Restorer. This is, indeed, the principle on which the repairs of our Cathedrals have been (with the single exception of York, whose Surveyors have, in every instance, drawn from the old models, without the error even of an inch) uniformly conducted. Salisbury, and Durham, and Lichfield, and Windsor, afford manifold proofs of this truth. For the "able Architect who *is* wanted—*whom every body*

body employs," the Old Correspondent will not have far to seek. He will, I doubt not, find him in the sublime author of that august pile of brick-bats and stucco, "that faultless monster which the world ne'er saw" before, the new House of Peers, whose glories so totally eclipse the decayed old Lady over the way, that I do not wonder that her *real well-wishers* should long to scrape her, and plaster her, and paint her, and patch her, till she looks as smug and fashionable as her opposite neighbour.

Should your Old Correspondent deign to notice me in future, I will beg him not to take me in the Jump with John Carter, with whom I have only the cause in common. John never saw my letter, nor ever knew of it till it went to press. I am answerable for nothing but what I write. The Old Correspondent is welcome to call my jokes scurrility, and me an inventor of malicious and calumnious falsehoods, and then to say gravely, "I render not railing for railing." However angry he may be, I defy him to make me angry. His railing may, indeed, make me laugh, as railing at Westminster has often done; above all, the railing which surrounds the flower-garden—aye, and the flower-garden itself, which so appropriately decorates the new Square near Old Palace Yard. I suppose that the Judges' nosegays are to be supplied from it.

I am, Mr. Urban, with much respect, your NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

THERE have lately appeared in the Newspapers some well-authenticated accounts from the coast of Scotland, of a phænomenon having been seen there of that description called a Mermaid. I remember well, although perhaps forty years since, a curiosity of that sort to be seen in the Strand, which, the Proprietor said, was brought from the Grecian Archipelago; it had been well preserved, and, to the best of my recollection, was about three feet in length. The face was well formed, and the features handsome; a kind of fin encircled the forehead. The neck and breasts like a young woman, but the body tapered down to a large fin or tail; it had neither hands nor arms, but a strong fleshy fin on each side the breasts. As the price of admission was high, it was not generally seen; but Mr. Edmund Burke with several of his scientific friends were there the day I saw it, and had no doubt of its being of the species called a Mermaid. It is probable there are persons now living, who can give a better description than I have done of this uncommon work of nature; which will much oblige,

Yours, &c. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 26.

I REQUEST the favour of you to insert the following List of English Prelates who have died *temp.* George III.; as a continuation to those already given in your Magazine, vol. LXXVII. p. 24.

1807, Dr. John Douglas, *Salisbury.*
Dr. William Markham, *York.*
1808, Dr. Richard Hurd, *Worcester.*
Hon. Dr. James Yorke, *Ely.*
1809, Dr. Beilby Porteus, *London.*

To the List of Irish Prelates, given in the same volume, p. 425, the following may be added, *viz.*

1807, Dr. James Hawkins, *Raphoe.*
1809, Rt. Hon. Charles Earl of Normanton, *Dublin.*

Yours, &c. J. S. BROWNE.

Mr. URBAN, *Harwich, Sept.* 22.

I BEG leave to inform you, that the Recipe for the Ague, transmitted to you on the 18th of May last, was obtained from a Military Hospital, which had used it very successfully for a considerable time.

If W. S. will attentively re-peruse his Letter, and refer to the recipe to which that letter alludes, he will plainly perceive, that an error has been committed on his part.

Yours, &c. R. R. BARNES.

The error I allude to above is as follows: W. S. has written *quart*, whereas it should be *pint*.

Mr. URBAN, *Doctors' Commons, Sept.* 8.

YOUR Correspondent of last month, who occasionally amuses himself with the Red Book, and blames its inaccuracies, would have done well, if he had favoured the publick with some account of the origin of these Deanries, whose incumbents he will not allow to assume any dignity from such preferments.

There

There are but few of these Deanries besides those specified, viz. one or two in Cornwall. They are, probably, not mere livings (whether rectory or vicarage): they are generally endowed with great tithes, and have peculiar exempt jurisdiction. Where is the harm, if some of the Dean of Bocking's friends should have given him the title of *very reverend* (an honour appropriated to real Deans only), and though Mr. Hall did not add this preferment after his name?

Ripon must surely be allowed to be a Deanry as much as Westminster or Windsor, being like them collegiate, with their respective Sub-Deans, and Chapters of Royal Foundations, and in Royal Patronage.

Southwell is not a Deanry; its Chapter consists of sixteen Prebendaries, and the Church has peculiar and extensive jurisdiction.

If the Bishop of London has any where been styled *Right Honourable*, it must have been a mistake; and is an innovation not likely to be followed.

Lord Crewe, as a lay peer, was entitled *Right Honourable*, and he is said to have occasionally appeared as a lay peer, in purple velvet and a short sword, in the House of Lords.

The present Bishop of Durham and others are now properly styled *Honourable*, as well as *Right Reverend*; and adding their Christian and surnames to any publications, if an innovation, is much to be commended.

As to common Clergymen, the general mode now adopted is the *Christian name*; and after *Rev.* there seems to be no impropriety in either adding or omitting *Mr.* A. B.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 5.

I AM happy in having it in my power to elucidate the Latin passage which has been extracted from the old Chronicle of Dunmow, and which has puzzled your friend W—ds—r. The English translation is as follows: "*At that time there were reckoned in England but two stout soldiers and an half*, viz. *Robert the son of Walter, Robert the son of Roger, and Richard of Munfichet, who was the half soldier*, and afterwards these always sided with King John." The *miles dimidius* is the apparent difficulty, though, I must confess, but a small one. A half soldier means nothing more than one not sufficiently disciplined; Richard of Munfichet was not so *stout*, it is to be supposed, as the two foregoing ones, hence he is called half a one. We frequently use the word in a similar sense in English, but it must be confessed that it is by no means a *classical* phrase; and the word Walteri is *not* Latin—Gualteri would have been used: there being no W in the language.

Another Correspondent proposes a motto for translation, in which I cannot find any difficulty. It is, "Although I am despised, I conquer."

Yours, &c. S. H. C.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 15.

JUBILEE, or Jubilee, seems to be derived from the Hebrew word *Jobel*, which signifies a ram, or ram's horn, or probably so called from Jubal, the father of those who play on the harp and organ, Gen. iv. ver. 21. The *Jubilee*, or year of *rejoicing* or remission, among the Hebrews, was held every *fiftieth* year, and a great sound of trumpets and rams' horns was to be made throughout all Israel, in sign of the remissions; for then were bondmen made free. We find in the 25th chapter of Leviticus, which declares God's commands concerning the year of Jubilee, that the *fiftieth year shall be hallowed, and liberty be proclaimed throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof*: "*it shall be a Jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man into his possession, and ye shall return every man into his family. A Jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you.*"

'Among Christians, the solemnization of Jubilee was first instituted by Boniface VIII. in the year of our Lord 1300, when plenary indulgence and remission of sins were granted to all those who should visit the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome in that year, and remain 15 days. After this, Pope Clement VI. instituted it to be held every fiftieth year, anno 1350, and ordained it to be observed on the day of the circumcision of our Saviour. In imitation of this custom, it will be found in our history, that the Monks of *Christ Church*, in *Canterbury*, every fiftieth year invited a great concourse of people to come thither and visit the tomb of *Thomas à Becket*.'

It

It is generally understood that the Kings of England who have reigned 50 years have also occasioned a public rejoicing to be held throughout the land. But as only two instances of such long reigns occur in our history (namely, the Kings Henry III. and Edward III.) the mention of Jubilee is scarce. Without referring to the records, I can speak from the recollection of past readings, that King Edward III. in the fiftieth year of his age, caused his birth-day to be observed at court, in the nature and name of a *Jubilee*, upon which occasion he granted pardons, immunities, privileges, and many other civil indulgences. Great and universal rejoicings took place; and the kingdom presented a general scene of congratulation and happiness.

The virtues of our present illustrious and beloved Monarch are too conspicuous to require the pen of panegyric to record them, and the love and loyalty of his subjects too prevalent to require any appeal.

Yours, &c. B.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

*** *As it is intended to continue this Article regularly, the Editor will be obliged to Authors and Publishers for Notices of their Works as early in the Month as may be convenient; not later, in general, than the 20th.*

Mr. Bissey, of the Museum, Birmingham, has announced his intention to publish, in the beginning of October, a Grand Medallion in commemoration of the Accession of his Majesty King George the Third to the Throne of the Imperial Realms of Great Britain and Ireland; and to hand down to Posterity the remembrance of the Grand National Jubilee, intended to be celebrated. The Jubilee Medal will present a finely-executed Likeness of his Majesty, taken from an original Bust, modelled by Royal Permission, with appropriate legends and inscriptions.

Mr. William Ticken, formerly of the Royal Military College, has nearly ready a Geometrical, Historical, and Political Chart, of the Reign of his present most gracious Majesty, George the Third, from his Accession to the Throne in 1760, to the Period of Publication; exhibiting, at one view, the whole of this eventful and extraordinary Reign.

Mr. J. Carter is proceeding with his Work on the Antient Architecture of England, published occasionally in Numbers. Twenty-four Numbers are already before the world; the first twenty Numbers, forming Part II. are dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York and Albany, &c.—The intent of this undertaking is to prove the Rise and Progress of the Antient Architecture of the Country; and the Orders of Architecture brought forward are those which prevailed during the British, Roman, Saxon, and Norman æras; the Orders prevailing in the reigns of Henry III. Edward III. &c. —It is hardly necessary to state, that Mr. Carter has completed "The Antient Sculpture and Painting of England," in two volumes folio; but, as such performances may not come under every eye, we presume our notice will not be thought superfluous.

The First Part is announced (as intended to appear in November) of a new literary and embellished Work, with five Engravings, under the title of, The Fine Arts of the English School: comprising a series of highly-finished Engravings, from Paintings, Sculpture, and Architecture, by the most eminent English Artists. Each subject accompanied by an ample portion of historical, descriptive, critical, or biographical letter-press.

A History of the National Debt, from the pen of the late Mr. Grellier, Cashier to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, will shortly be published by subscription, for the benefit of his Widow.

The grand National Work of the Statistical and Agricultural Surveys of the Counties, for the furtherance of which Parliament voted £6000. on the last day of its sitting, is proceeding with great vigour and spirit. Dr. Dickson is now in Lancashire, making the survey of that county; Mr. Farey, in Derbyshire; Mr. Stevenson, in Surrey; Mr. Pitt, in Northamptonshire; Sir George Mackenzie, in Ross-shire; Mr. Stone, in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire; Mr. Bailey in Durham; Mr. Robertson, in Kincardineshire;

dineshire; and Mr. VANCOUVER, in Hants.

Mr. J. JOHNSON, of Lancaster, is engaged in writing a Work on the History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Lonsdale.

An Account of the Ferroe Islands (translated from the Danish), of which some interesting extracts appeared in Dr. AIKIN's Athenæum, will shortly be published, in an octavo volume.

A New Edition of the Village Curate, and other Poems, by the late Dr. HURDIS, will appear in the course of the present month.

Miss STOCKDALE, we understand, is preparing for the press a considerable number of Poems, which are intended to be published as early as possible in the ensuing year.

A Gentleman of Bristol is printing a selection of Poems from the Hesperides of ROBERT HERRICK. It will be contained in one volume, with an engraving of the Poet.

A Selection from the Works of GEORGE WITHER is also printing at Bristol. It will chiefly consist of Pieces from his Juvenilia, his first and second Remembrancers, the Hymns and Songs of the Church, and a MS. copy of his Version of the Psalms, which, it is believed, was never printed, though he had a patent granted him from King James for composing them. A Portrait will accompany the volumes.

A New Romance, from the pen of Mrs. NORRIS, author of "Julia of England," will shortly be published; it is intituled "Euphronia."

The Author of the "Young Mother, or Albinia," has in the press, "Rosa in London, and other Tales," in four volumes.

The Letters of ANNA SEWARD, written between the years 1784 and 1807, which were among the Papers bequeathed by her to Mr. WALTER SCOTT and Mr. CONSTABLE of Edinburgh, are announced as in the press. They will be published in five volumes post octavo, with Portraits, and other Plates.

The Rev. E. BERWICK is engaged on a Translation of the Life of Apollonius of Tyaneа, from the Greek of PHILOSTRATUS.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of ALFIERI, the celebrated Italian Dramatist, will appear in the course of the present month. They are written by himself; and interspersed with Anecdotes of several distinguished modern Characters of this Country.

An Italian Work, with a French Translation, for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of those languages, is in the press. It is intituled, "Il Modo di Piacere in Compagnia;" and consists of Conversations on a variety of subjects; expressly written for the instruction of Youth of both sexes, in the art of pleasing in Company, on their introduction into the world.

Mr. BRADLEY, the author of "Questions adapted to Murray's Grammar, with Notes," is preparing a similar series of Questions on Dr. VALPY's popular Latin Grammar.

The Rev. JAMES PARSONS has undertaken to publish the remaining Collations of the Septuagint, prepared by Dr. HOLMES.

We are happy to find, that Professor WHITE is about to publish, under the title of "Synopsis Crisees Griesbachianæ," an explanation, in words at length, of the Marks and Abbreviations used by GRIESBACH, in his edition of the New Testament.

Mr. PITT is preparing for the press, a second part of his Philosophy of Christianity.

A New Edition of Pious Reflexions for every Day in the Month, translated from the French of FENELON, Archbishop of Cambray, will appear early in November.

A curious discovery has just been made in the Archives of the French Office for Foreign Affairs. It is a MS History of Poland, written in 1764, by command of Government, by Father GOUVERT DE MAUBERT, a Capuchin. The History has been compared with that of the Academician RULHIERE; and, to the astonishment of all, it has been found, that, except some trifling suppressions or additions, he has copied a volume and a half of his work *verbatim* from MAUBERT.

By a Royal Decree, published at Amsterdam, a new Translation of the Bible, from the Hebrew into the Dutch, is commanded; and which is to supersede all others now used in Schools.—[We may conclude that there is something in the Bible at present, which Buonaparte thinks that he can alter for the better—something, perhaps, in the Book of KINGS.]

104. *Dis-*

104. *Discursory Considerations on the Hypothesis of Dr.* Macknight *and others, that* St. Luke's *Gospel was the first written. By a Country Clergyman.* 8vo. *pp.* 180. Rivingtons. 1808.

IN our vol. LXXV. p. 343, we gave an account of this able Critick's "Discursory Considerations on St. Luke's Preface, and other Circumstances of his Gospel;" and in vol. LXXVI. p. 1217, we reviewed his "Discursory Considerations on the supposed Evidence of the early Fathers, that St. Matthew's Gospel was the first written." We are now to announce his opinions of the Hypothesis that St. Luke's Gospel was the first written; and they who have attentively perused the two former pamphlets need not be told that the Author preserves in the present the acuteness of the Critick joined with that moderation and urbanity which alone can make criticism pleasant or useful, as well as soften the asperities of religious controversy.

Our Readers may recollect that the purpose of the Author's first Considerations was to prove that the Preface to the Gospel of St. Luke affords no reason to suppose that the Evangelist did not write from his own knowledge, but from the information of others; and it must be allowed that he supports this argument with an ingenuity which, if it does not lead to complete conviction, will not be easily repelled. At the distance of a year he published a second series of Considerations, proving that the testimony of the Fathers is not to be relied on, respecting the accustomed order of the Four Gospels; according to which, that of St. Matthew is placed first, as having been first written. The third series of Considerations, therefore, which is now before us, is a necessary sequel; for if St. Matthew's was not the first Gospel written, to whom does that priority belong? The object of his present labours is, to prove that St. Luke's Gospel deserves this honour; and he strengthens his own very ingenious and original arguments by the opinions of Dr. Macknight and other learned predecessors. To us the result of the whole enquiry appears highly satisfactory; and we no less cordially agree with the Author in the following sentiments: "It induces me to accede to the hypothesis of St. Luke's having been the earliest writer of a Gospel—at least, till it may be shewn that such hypothesis is visionary, untenable, or dangerous—If it is a mere imaginary vision, I care not how soon its *baseless fabrick* be demolished. But, in the mean time, I am its willing proselyte. I see, with Macknight, 'the beautiful propriety' resulting from it to the three first Gospels *(first three)*—I see a Lucid Order, of *primary* and *supplemental*, succeeding to a questionable state, in which internal evidence resisted external testimony: I see a highly improved and, hence, most complete accordance subsisting between the several Evangelists, both in their matter and manner of writing:—I see every difficulty smoothed, and every little trifling objection removed:—On the whole, I see such a DIVINE EFFECT flowing from the Gospels, thus read in their proper order,—thereby at once mutually illustrating and materially corroborating each other,—that the rationally pious reader of the New Testament, *thus* perusing the four several inspired Memoirs of our Master's Birth, Life, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension, must feel HIS HEART, like that of the holy Evangelist (for whose hitherto ill-appreciated eminence I have been led to stand forth an advocate), BURN WITHIN HIM, with all the vital warmth of perfect FAITH, under the all-powerful radiance of Divine TRUTH."

We cannot dismiss this interesting work without adding that, while it proves the point more immediately at issue, it confirms the inspiration of this part of the Holy Gospels, which has lately been assailed by names of high note. On the contrary, the Gospel of St. Luke must ever be considered as a main pillar on which our Religion peculiarly rests; or, as our Author emphatically contends, "as, in fact, the primary and principal pillar on which the WHOLE actually doth rest; as that pillar which alone is able to support the WHOLE;—but to which, at the same time, the other THREE lend their contributory aid, in the highest degree of supplementary support, symmetrical embellishment, and harmonious perfection."

105. *The*

105. *The Shipwreck of* St. Paul. *A Seatonian Prize Poem. By the Rev.* Charles-James Hoare, *A.M. Fellow of* St. John's *College*, Cambridge, *and Vicar of* Blandford-Forum, *in the County of* Dorset. 4to. *pp.* 18. Hatchard. 1808.

MR. SEATON's Will has not, of late years, produced a more spirited, energetic, or elegant Poem than the present. We see (alas! for the last time) the *imprimatur* of Professor Porson to this Poem, and his verdict was no small praise. The concluding lines, partaking somewhat of a digression, will afford our Readers a favourable specimen of the whole. It is part of an address to the Almighty.

"But chief for him each dark event dispose, [close,
Whate'er his name, and all thyself disWho, fir'd with holy love, at thy command,
Greatly obedient, tempts some distant land,
To sound thy truth, the message of the sky,
And give unbought what worlds could never buy! [spot
Where'er he roams, whate'er sequester'd
Holds his rude couch, or hides his turf-clad cot; [pine
Whether he treads the sultry shores that
Betwixt red Cancer and the burning Line;
Or where the solid wave forgets to roar,
Round Greenland's coasts, or frozen Labrador;
O beam, Celestial! with thy brightest ray,
And light him lonely on his devious way!
Still round his path with tenderest care assuage
The siroc's poison and the lightning's rage;
Each dire extreme that shudd'ring Nature shuns,
Siberian frosts and Abyssinian suns.
If dark suspense e'er cloud his drooping eye, [sigh;
Or sad remembrance heave one struggling
If, holy hope just glimmering in his breast,
Dim, and remote, he view the promis'd rest; [gloom,
Shine inward then! O chase the cheerless
Fountain of Light! bid Eden's fairest bloom
Spring in the wild; anoint his eyes to see
In heaven his home, and every friend in Thee! [Preacher stands,
"But when, mid list'ning crowds the Heaven's high behest in his uplifted hands,
Give him, unfolding all his bright design
In the full stream of eloquence divine,
To bend obedient Nations to his call,
Firm, faithful, zealous, emulous of Paul."

106. *Observations on a Pamphlet, written by* Richard Flower, *recommending the Abolition of Tithes. By the Rev.* James Bearblock, *M. A. late Fellow of King's College*, Cambridge, *Author of a Treatise upon Tithes, and the various Modes of compounding for them.* 8vo. *pp.* 38. Hatchard. 1809.

ABOUT three years ago Mr. Bearblock published a very elaborate Treatise upon Tithes, a subject to which it was evident he had devoted a considerable part of his life, and more attention and study, as to the valuation of tithes, than perhaps any man living. This treatise was lately attacked in a pamphlet written by one Richard Flower, whose object was, not to argue with Mr. Bearblock, nor with any one else, as to the inconveniencies which result from the collection of tithes, and the probable remedies—but to get rid of the business altogether, by an abolition of tithes. In what spirit this gentleman wrote will appear from the following assertion, *viz.* "that tithes originated in nothing but priestcraft on one side, and the credulity, superstition, and folly of the people, on the other;" and from the following condescension, worthy of a modern Reformer: "that he does not mean at once to deprive the Clergy of their subsistence, and involve them all in ruin, though violent measures *would be justified*, as they have forfeited, by their conduct, all their right to tithe, and to protection of the State." Now, although we think Mr. Bearblock has done too much honour to such a Writer as this Richard Flower, by entering into an argument with him, yet we think the Country indebted to Mr. Flower for informing us so very plainly to what objects our Reformers bend their attention. This, as Mr. B. observes, is "genuine revolutionary language."

107. PRIMITIÆ; *or, Essays and Poems on various Subjects, religious, moral, and entertaining. By* Connop Thirlwall, *Eleven Years of Age. Dedicated, by Permission, to the Lord Bishop of* Dromore. 8vo. *pp.* 230. *Printed for the Author.* 1809.

IN a Preface by the Reverend Editor, we are told that

"At a very *early* period young Thirlwall read English so well that he was taught Latin at three years of age, and at four read Greek with an ease and fluency which astonished all who heard him. From that time he has continued to improve himself in the knowledge of the Greek, Latin, French, and English languages. His talent for composition appeared at the age of seven, from an accidental circumstance

cumstance: his mother, in my absence, desired his elder brother to write his thoughts upon a subject for his improvement, when the young Author took it into his head to ask her permission to take the pen in hand too; his request was of course complied with without the most remote idea he could write an intelligible sentence, when in a short time he composed that which is first printed, *On the Uncertainty of Life*. From that time he was encouraged to cultivate a talent of which he gave so flattering a promise, and generally on a Sunday chose a subject from Scripture.—His taste for poetry was not discovered till at a later period. From the specimens in the following pages the Reader may perhaps wish his poetic effusions had occupied a larger portion of the book. I regretted, when it was too late, that the number of Essays prevented me from affording a gratification which some of his manuscripts would probably have yielded. It is worthy of remark, perhaps, that his compositions cost him little apparent effort. He rarely commits an error in grammar or orthography; and such is the clearness of his conceptions, that, like Sir Matthew Hale, he seldom corrects a sentence after it is once committed to paper. It remains only to declare, in distinct and unequivocal terms, that the following work is exclusively the production of him whose name it bears. His claim to the credit of it is as just as that of Milton to Paradise Lost, or Johnson to the Rambler. With the exception of perhaps half a dozen verbal alterations in revising the proof-sheets, the Reader will peruse, in the following pages, every line and sentence of the young Author. The only credit which his parents lay claim to is their anxious solicitude to inculcate in the minds of their children principles of religion and virtue; and I indulge a hope that the example and instruction of a pious and virtuous mother will never be forgotten."

The first Essay, as the *earliest* production of this extraordinary youth, shall be given at large:

"How uncertain is life! for no man can tell in what hour he shall leave this world. What numbers are snatched away in the bloom of youth, and turn the fine expectations of their parents into sorrow! The young man may die by evil habits: what a grief to the parent! what a disgrace to the child! All the promising pleasures of this life will fade, and we shall be buried in the dust! God takes away a good prince from his subjects, only to transplant him into everlasting joys in heaven. A good man is not dispirited by death: for it only takes him away that he may feel the pleasures of a better world. Death comes unawares, but never takes virtue with it. Edward the Sixth died in his minority, and disappointed his subjects, to whom he had promised a happy reign. *Composed June 30, 1804. Seven years old.*"

Thirty-one succeeding Essays might not improperly be called *Sermons*, for such they are in miniature; having each a regular text, a division into parts, and a conclusion. Nor would they disgrace the pulpit. From the latest of them, *composed at eleven years old*, we will take a paragraph:

"Physicians are frequently constrained to apply harsh remedies to violent diseases. This truth, so often experienced in the world, is also extremely applicable to our spiritual affairs. It tends little to the salvation of an unbelieving sinner to paint to him, even in the most glowing colours, the beauty of virtue; the comfort it gives us here, the exquisite joys it procures us hereafter; it would be of little service to describe to him who has never experienced the pangs of a death-bed what invaluable consolation it gives us at that awful period; in short, it would be of little effect, by a description of the pleasures it affords us, either in this world or in the next; his appetites are too vitiated and corrupt, his affections are too depraved to suffer him to conceive a relish for any pleasures but those he meets with here. But would we bring him back to the path of duty, and lead his affections to that source whence they ought always to spring, and his desires to that object which was the original end of man, and which ought to be his principal aim, we must shew him the other side of the picture; not the beauty of virtue, but the terrors of vice must be represented to him; not a blessed immortality must be promised to his virtue, but a dreadful eternity of torments must be threatened to his crimes."

An "Address to the Drapers Company" discovers much feeling; and "An Eastern Tale" a considerable degree of fancy. The Poems are only six; but they are of such various descriptions as each to deserve commendation. Those "On a Piece of Ivy taken from the Ruins of Tintern Abbey, in Monmouthshire," the best adapted for *our selection*, were written at the request of a young lady who in her journey into Wales, on admiring the beauties of Tintern, was induced to take a slip of its ivy growing on the walls, and plant it in her father's grounds.

"What

"What ruins are those I survey, [eye?
And which strike with such rev'rence my
The tow'rs of old Tintern are they,—
The tow'rs on the banks of the Wye.

"The Abbey once flourishing stood,
And with Monmouthshire's proudest might vie,
When high it o'ershadow'd the flood,
Which laves the green banks of the Wye.

"But Tintern's now mouldering away,
Her prosperous days are past by;
And fallen in utter decay
Are the tow'rs on the banks of the Wye.

"Yet still as the trav'lers advance,
And the Abbey's gray ruins descry,
They cast many a wandering glance
At the tow'rs on the banks of the Wye.

"But the fortunes of Tintern are gone;
No more rises its head to the sky;
And the Ivy stands witness alone,
To the tow'rs on the banks of the Wye.

"The Ivy which grew on its wall,
When Tintern was flourishing high;
The Ivy which grew at its fall,
On the tow'rs by the banks of the Wye.

"A slip of that ivy remains,
Nor, with tenderness propt, shall it die,
But stand witness for ages again,
To the tow'rs by the banks of the Wye.

"To reflection and memory dear,
The Ivy shall be in my eye;
When I see it, I think with a tear,
Of the tow'rs by the banks of the Wye.

Composed August 23, 1803.
Eleven years old."

108. *The Pulpit; or, A Biographical and Literary Account of eminent Popular Preachers; interspersed with occasional Clerical Criticism. By* Onesimus. *Vol. I.* 8vo. *pp.* 367. Matthews and Leigh. 1809.

THIS is an arduous and a delicate task; but our young Author (for such he evidently is) has in general acquitted himself with acuteness and dexterity. In an Introduction, which is not deficient in self-consequence, we are told that "Accounts of many of the Preachers whose names occur in the present volume successively appeared, some months since, in *The National Register*."

"Attempts," the Author adds, "were frequently made, during this period, to seduce and decoy me, and to deter me too, from independence and integrity of writing. It will be seen that such attempts were thus made in vain. Honourable information I shall feel always happy in receiving, and to candid reproof I bow; but here let me strongly protest, once for all, against those who would designedly ensnare me into error, and against those who foolishly think that there are means by which to influence my decisions.—Who and what I am, reiterated as are the enquiries, appear questions of little moment, excepting as they may be immediately connected with the work now submitted to the world."

The Preachers who pass in review before Onesimus are of two classes. Those of the Church of England, Bishop Porteus; Dr. Gerrard Andrewes; Samuel Crowther, M.A.; Philip-Stanhope Dodd, M.A.; L. P. Gardner, M.A.; Dr. Robert Hawker; John Hewlett, B. D.; Robert Hodgson, M.A.; Rev. Isaac Jackman; George Mathew, M.A.; John Owen, M.A.; Thomas Robinson, M.A.; Isaac Sanders, M.A.; Robert Stevens, M.A.; Sydney Smith, M.A.; John Wilcox, M.A.; Basil Woodd, M.A.; and Richard Yates, B.D.—Of Dissenters from the Establishment, William Bengo Collyer, D.D. of E.; Dr. Henry Draper; Robert Hall, M.A.; Rowland Hill, M.A.; William Huntington, S.S. [*i. e. Sinner Saved*]; John Hyatt; William Jay; John Martin; Edward Parsons; John Townsend; and Hugh Worthington.

In the character given of Bishop Porteus the universal assent of good men of every persuasion will accord. Respecting this Prelate, however, our Author exclaims,

"What is even the highest of clerical dignities? When I had proceeded thus far in the revision of these Sketches of the Clergy, and when I hoped to have borne my individual testimony to public merit, it was for me to find (Monday, May 15, 1809), that him whom it had been my choice to respect in life it was become my lot to regret in death! He had long contemplated his change. Even in the year 1803, when he delivered his Farewell Address to the Clergy, he apprehended that his "advanced period of life" would not permit him again to meet them as usual. Severely as he suffered from his augmenting infirmities, yet, alive to duty, he stood forth, during last Summer, in his place in the House of Peers, and, though then in a "very infirm state of health," as himself said, ably and eloquently vindicated the measure intituled the Curate's Bill. This was his last great speech. Corruption has put on incorruption. Released from the labours of the church militant, he is summoned to the glories of the church triumphant; and he who, had our times, as was once thought, taken some sad turn, would have laid down his life for his faith, has now joined the noble Army

of Martyrs, and the glorious Company of Apostles and Prophets and Patriarchs."

In delineating the other subjects of this volume, their respective merits are in general judiciously exhibited, and their few defects pointed out with sufficient delicacy. The article of Dr. Andrewes is thus closed:

"Enjoying vigour of talent and maturity of experience, and alike estimable for soundness of doctrine and purity of living, Gerrard Andrewes must be considered as one of the most eminent existing Ministers of our Ecclesiastical Establishment. Defects he has—defects, contemplating him oratorically, of voice, of manner, of action; but these deficiencies are so compensated by, or rather lost in, his substantial excellencies—his intelligence, his sincerity, his earnestness, that they become, in the general estimate of him, immaterial, if not imperceptible."

Mr. Crowther is thus described:

"Religiously impressive in his appearance, his voice deep and loud, he delivers his text with boldness. Marked, but not forced, his emphasis is distinct and striking. His chief fault, as to voice, is the unbending majesty of his tones. Equally energetic, invariably eloquent, every thing, in his mouth, is either noble or lofty. His style of composition, however, is entitled to literary commendation. Admirers of extemporary preaching might undervalue Mr. Crowther. His discourses are written, and he eyes them so carefully as to prevent him from always looking his auditors in the face; nor can he be said to possess an unfettered delivery. Here he fails. Otherwise he is excellent. Earnest, informed, animated, his appeals to the heart and conscience are delivered feelingly and efficaciously. Sound in his positions, clear in his illustrations, his reasoning, admirably conducted, is gradually convincing, and finally conclusive. . . . . He affords an unexceptionable exemplification of the union of two supposedly opposite characters. As he is an admired popular preacher, so is he an esteemed parochial minister; and while his talents do honour to his church, his life forms a lesson to his flock."

Of Mr. Dodd we are told,

"Manliness of mind, and Christianity of conduct, constitute the leading pretensions of this Preacher. When he enters the pulpit, it is with the seriousness of one chiefly solicitous for the good of the souls committed to his charge. Of his almost peculiar excellence in repeating the Lord's Prayer, I confess myself incapable of conveying, by writing, an adequate idea to others. His plain but nervous language, his inculcation of doctrines no less than duties, and the judicious conciseness of his applications, are evidences alike of his earnestness and ability. Proceeding from the heart, his preaching, at once, appeals to the heart. While the understanding is satisfied, the affections are rectified, ... Animated as generally he is, he has yet too much the air of reading his discourses; and he is given to finger his manuscript, turning over leaf after leaf, with such precision as considerably weakens his powers of address. His delivery is not sufficiently diversified; the fulness of his voice occasionally impedes his articulation; and his emphases are sometimes prolonged till they approximate to pauses. I know the detestation in which he holds fanaticism, but I trust it will never drive him from spirituality.—Why do I write in commendation of Mr. Dodd? If he is among the few whom, as clerical characters, I venerate, it is because his conduct, as far as I can learn, demands my respect; and because his talents have acquired him my warmest approbation. Full of his charge, but negligent of himself, he accomplishes every thing without affecting any thing. His sincerity is his energy; his simplicity is his dignity."

Mr. Robinson, of Leicester:

"Intelligible in his illustrations, forcible in his applications, and animated in his exhortations, there is no portion of his audience, however differing as to intellectual attainments, uninformed or unimproved. While he fills the rich with good things, the poor are not sent empty away. Bred in the good old school, he knows that no sermon is properly concluded, edifying though it prove to the believer, without admonishing the unbeliever, and alarming the transgressor. Here he is great. His 'life,' as Gregory Nanzianzen said of Basil, being 'lightning, and his word thunder,' his remonstrances and his admonitions are delivered with the energy of Apostolic eloquence. If there be any fault in his voice, it is its sounding loudness,—the tremendous clapping, rather than the tempered rolling, of the thunder. Admirable is his animation. Though somewhat advanced in years, and not exempt from the inroads of age, no sooner is he in the pulpit than he becomes the new man; "renews his strength," and, as it were, "mounts upward!" His eyes beam with the light of life; his soul gives motion to his frame; and, as he draws near the end of his sermon, he seems rising from the pulpit to glory. . . . . His appearance is venerably fine; his dressing, as well as his preaching, being quite of the old school. It might seem superfluous to add, what yet it may be right

right to add, that the people flock to his church. He also is a great popular preacher, and he also is a good parish-priest. Leicester ought to be thankful for, I must not say proud of, the present Vicar of St. Mary."

Of Robert Hall, the Minister of a flock of Particular Baptists at Arnsby in Leicestershire, we are told,

"Simplicity runs through the whole of Mr. Hall's deportment. So much dignity with so much diffidence, so much modesty with so much ability, conjoined and inseparable, are rarely found as in him. He does not look to be what he is: he seems not to know his own worth. He is a giant, yet ignorant of his strength. Able though he is in preaching, oratorically considered, Mr. Hall does not excel in reading. He reads in by far too low a tone of voice; and he fails to mark the sense of what he reads. Surely he might easily remedy such defects. His prayers, which are of course his own, are very unequal. A spirit of meekness and piety, unaffected humility and undissembled orthodoxy, is their best praise. . . . . He has difficulties to contend with. Besides his natural modesty of temper, he has to struggle against asthmatic obstructions; which, especially when he is entering on the duties of his pastoral avocation, frequently impede his progress, and sometimes impair the effect of his great exertions. No sooner, however, does he feel his ground, no sooner is he fairly out, than the sole fear of those who hear him is that he should cease to preach. It is now that he is seen as he is. Disembarrassing himself from his pulpit and his Bible, his very action speaks; his features, quiet before, become at once expressive of his animation within; and the rapidity of his eloquence is really irresistible. If, by any effort of thought, the Reader wishes to conceive of Mr. Hall at such times, let him, while perusing the following passage from one of his published discourses, try to bear my personal description of him in mind.—"While you have every thing to fear," exclaimed the Preacher, in his great Fast-day Sermon, "from the success of the Enemy, you have every means of preventing that success; so that it is next to impossible for victory not to crown your exertions. But should Providence determine otherwise, should you fall in this struggle, should the Nation fall, you will have the satisfaction (the purest allotted to man) of having performed your part; your names will be enrolled with the most illustrious dead; while posterity, to the end of time, as often as they revolve the events of this period (and they will incessantly revolve them), will turn to you a reverential eye, while they mourn over the freedom which is entombed in your sepulchre. I cannot but imagine the virtuous Heroes, Legislators, and Patriots, of every age and country, are bending from their elevated seats to witness this contest; as if they were incapable, till it be brought to a favourable issue, of enjoying their eternal repose. Enjoy the repose, illustrious Immortals! Your mantle fell when you ascended; and thousands, inflamed with your spirit, and impatient to tread in your steps, are ready to swear, *by Him that sitteth upon the throne, and liveth for ever and ever*, they will protect Freedom in her last asylum, and never desert that cause which you sustained by your labours, and cemented with your blood. And thou, sole Ruler among the children of men, to whom the shields of the earth belong, *gird on thy sword, thou Most Mighty:* go forth with our hosts in the day of battle! Impart, in addition to hereditary valour, that confidence of success which springs from Thy presence! Pour into their hearts the spirit of departed heroes! Inspire them with Thine own; and, while led by Thy hand, and fighting under Thy banners, open Thou their eyes to behold, in every valley and in every plain, what the Prophet beheld by the same illumination, chariots of fire, and horses of fire! *Thus shall the strong man be as tow, and the maker of it as a spark; and they shall burn together, and none shall quench them.*"—Such proves to be the plenitude of his eloquence, of which there is so little promise at first. Unimposing in his appearance, hesitating in his elocution, awkward in his gestures, Mr. Hall owes nothing of his greatness to primary impressions. His abilities are gradually seen; he grows upon the view; and he surprises as he proceeds. He winds you up to the highest pitch of mind, and there he leaves you. He stops just when one most hopes he will go on."

Not being in the habit of wandering to and fro after strange doctrines, we are not capable of judging, from personal acquaintance, of the verisimilitude of the portraits of many of the Popular Preachers here described. But, if we may be allowed to form an opinion of those we do *not* know by those we *do*, the Artist may *plume* himself on accurate delineation.

The peculiarities of *Rowland Hill* are well sketched; but the eccentricities of *William Huntington*, if faithfully exhibited (which we have no reason to doubt), are a disgrace to an enlightened age.—The character of Mr. Worthington, though perhaps rather

rather too high coloured, we believe to be substantially correct.

Amongst other anecdotes in this volume we learn that

"Trading in chapels is understood to be a lucrative branch of commerce. Episcopalians and Evangelicalians, obliterating here all distinctions, are nearly equal competitors in this market of piety. Each of the parties are seen either to erect or purchase religious edifices; but, prudential as praiseworthy, each of them, with the good of souls still in view, keep an eye to the chief good of the world in which they live;" and that "the associated Managers of Orange-street chapel are undoubtedly possessed of one of the most thriving concerns in our Metropolis; and, if they propose to confirm it such, they have only to employ their usual singers and organist, and keep on the look-out for eminent ministers."

109. *A Narrative of the Campaign of the* British *Army in* Spain, *commanded by his Excellency Lieutenant-general Sir* John Moore, *K. B. &c. &c. &c. Authenticated by Official Papers and Original Letters. By* James Moore, *Esq.* 4to. *pp.* 324. Johnson. 1809.

THE melancholy details of this unfortunate campaign are already but too well known to the Publick; yet, if they can lend a patient attention to any farther account of the provoking apathy of the Spaniards, and to their desertion of their own cause, they will find much interest excited by the perusal of the present volume, which Mr. Moore professes to have published in order to counteract "some ungenerous attacks and dark insinuations by which his Brother's memory has been assailed." His only wish has been to make a full disclosure; and with this view he has, as much as possible, made every individual concerned explain himself by his own letters; which, together with other documents, are selected and arranged in the order adapted to elucidate the facts. Such being the plan of the work, it must necessarily speak the language of Truth; and every unprejudiced Reader will feel the deepest commiseration, on referring to Sir John Moore's Journal, at the cruel mis-statements and want of information he was harassed with, whilst on an important mission in the heart of Spain, invested with the responsibility of the British Army. From the Supreme Junta he was receiving the most flattering accounts of Spanish enthusiasm, and of their prospects of success, at the very time that Madrid had submitted to the overwhelming power of Buonaparte, almost without an effort. In a letter to Mr. Frere from Sir John Moore, dated Salamanca, 19th November, 1808, he thus describes his situation:

"I am in communication with no one Spanish Army; nor am I acquainted with the intentions of the Spanish Government, or of any of its Generals. Castanos, with whom I was put in correspondence, is deprived of his command at the moment I might have expected to hear from him; and La Romana, with whom I suppose I am now to correspond (for it has not been officially communicated to me), is absent, God knows where. In the mean time the French are within four marches of me, whilst my Army is only assembling; in what numbers I cannot learn. No channels of intelligence have been opened to me; and I have not been long enough in the country to procure them myself."

After the surrender of Madrid, we are told that "the whole disposeable force of the French Army, forming an irregular crescent, was marching in radii, with rapid steps, to environ the British. To accomplish this favourite object, Buonaparte stopt his victorious career to the South, where there was nothing capable of resisting him. Lisbon and Cadiz would have yielded as easily as Madrid; and those must be sanguine indeed who can believe that any farther resistance would have been made by Spain."...." Neither Buonaparte nor any of his Generals had the least doubt of surrounding the British, with between 60 and 70,000 men, before they could reach Gallicia. Sir J. Moore, as appears both by his letters and conduct, saw clearly the whole of this plan: he had prepared for the danger; calculated the time; and has acquired the glory of being the first General who has frustrated Buonaparte."....." When Buonaparte received intelligence that the British were moving to the Duero, he said, "Moore is the only General now fit to contend with me; I shall advance against him in person." Of the retreat to Corunna there is a circumstantial (and no doubt correct) recapitulation; and of the infamous conduct of the Spaniards in withholding every

every species of accommodation from the British Army whilst on their march. In the battle of Corunna, which terminated so fatally for the Subject of this Narrative, the last moments of the gallant Hero are most feelingly and inartificially described. Like his friend and patron, Abercrombie, he died in the moment of victory; and some of his last words were, "It is a great satisfaction to me to know that we have beaten the French." "I hope my Country will do me justice." What human foresight can prevail against a combination of disastrous events? All that could be effected by the most consummate prudence and prompt decision of a man contending with calamitous and vexatious circumstances seems to have been accomplished by Sir John Moore, whose memory must be revered and estimated by his grateful Countrymen.

A good Portrait is prefixed; and an accurate Map accompanies the work; which, without any pompous parade, is elegantly printed; and has been so well received by the Publick, that two editions are already nearly exhausted.

110. *A Selection of curious Articles from "The Gentleman's Magazine." In Three Volumes*, 8vo. Longman and Co. 1809.

AS it may naturally be expected that we should notice the present publication, it is incumbent on us to declare, that the Proprietors of the Magazine have not, either directly or indirectly, any interest in its sale. This is not said, however, with the most distant idea of insinuating that it appears without their knowledge or consent, or that it is not worthy of public protection. On the contrary, they were previously consulted, and gave their unequivocal assent. Of the manner in which it is executed, it would perhaps ill become them to say more than that, in general, it has their approbation. The Selector is a respectable Member of New College, Oxford; and shall introduce himself to our Readers:

"It will be generally allowed that a small and judicious selection from a very voluminous and miscellaneous work cannot be made without some labour and difficulty. The Editor, while he endeavours to gratify the various tastes of his Readers, must occasionally feel a considerable degree of embarrassment; and in his moments of hesitation will be ready to exclaim,

'Quid dem? quid non dem? renuis quod tu, jubet alter.'

"It was thought proper to confine the selection to three volumes of a moderate size. This necessarily obliged the Editor to take those articles only which, to his judgment, appeared, on the whole, to be the most useful, curious, and interesting.

"All matters of a temporary nature are omitted. With respect to the omission of articles in Biography and Topography, the Editor can only say that many of the former are written in a hasty manner, and though curious as detached notices and memoranda while remaining in their original state, are scarcely worth reprinting: many of the latter, to say the least of them, are of very doubtful authority. It may be here remarked, that what has been said with respect to the articles in Biography is applicable to the omission of many of those on other subjects.

"The articles are classed under their appropriate heads; a method which the Editor conceived would be more convenient and pleasant to the Reader than if they had been presented to him in an indigested mass, in no other order than according to their priority of publication in the original work. The date of the Magazine from which each article is taken is noticed at the end of it; by which means the Reader, should he think proper, will be enabled, without trouble, to refer to the original; which will always retain its value, and which cannot be superseded by any Selection or Abridgment. For the greater facility of finding any particular article, or any subject noticed in any article, there is given a Table of Contents at the beginning, and a full Index at the end, of each volume.

"Those who are conversant in the Gentleman's Magazine will recollect that a work of a similar nature to that now presented to the Publick was suggested, some years ago, by the Author of the "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," to Mr. Nichols *, who was prevented from undertaking it by other and more important avocations; a circumstance which must be considered as an apology for its being arranged and sent into the world by the present Editor.

Oxford, May 1, 1809."

The First Volume contains CXXX articles, under the head of "Researches, Historical and Antiquarian;" many of them by our late worthy Friends Dr. Pegge and Mr. Gough.

* See Mr. Gibbon's Letter in Gent. Mag. for January 1794, p. 6.

The

The Second Volume, CXIV articles of "Antient and Modern Literature, Criticism, and Philosophy;" in which the same learned Correspondents are particularly to be noticed; with several others, whom it would be an honour to ourselves to particularize.

The Third Volume contains XCV Letters to and from eminent Persons; and CIII "Miscellaneous Articles; Anecdotes of extraordinary Persons; useful Projects and Inventions, &c."

Few Periodical Publications, we may be allowed to add, have experienced the favour and encouragement of the Publick in a higher degree, and none for so long a period, as THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. And the Selection here noticed having been printed both on account of the most valuable papers it contains, and to supply the want of complete setts, which (from the calamity of February 1808) are now extremely rare; the Purchasers of this Selection, who are not possessed of the original Volumes, will find the present New Series a suitable Continuation; the credit of which, the Editors flatter themselves, will be supported by their continued exertions in following the same plan which has hitherto secured the approbation of the Publick.

III. ANONYMIANA; *or, Ten Centuries of Observations on various Authors and Subjects. Compiled by a late very learned and reverend Divine; and faithfully published from the original MS. With the Addition of a copious Index.* 8vo. *pp.* 567. 1809. Longman and Co.

THE books intituled ANA have long been favourites on the Continent, but have not, until lately, been well imitated in this country. The Germans have the credit of being the inventors of works of this description, and Luther's "Table Talk" is said to be the first production of the kind since the restoration of learning. Some account of the principal ANAS may be seen in Wolfius' Preface to the *Casauboniana*; but there appears some little difference of opinion among Authors as to the proper contents of a book in ANA. The Author before us, for example, thinks that "the essence of this kind of Collections is, to be the casual remarks of others, collected by some friend." Yet the ANONYMIANA were collected by the Author, and left by him finished for the press, which, in our opinion, gives them a very great advantage over Collections made by others, who must often depend for their materials on traditional reports and casual hearsay, and can seldom be certain as to matters of fact.

Indeed, the present publication has other advantages, which it would be unjust to the memory of the Author not to point out. It is, in fact, such an extensive improvement on books of *Ana*, that we should not hesitate to recommend it as a model for future Writers who may wish to form such Collections from *original* materials. As for those who compile from works in every body's hands with the aid of scissars and paste, and call their pilfered materials *Ana*, or *Beauties*, they must be left to their accustomed incorrigibility. It is not by such productions that we can expect to rival the entertainment or instruction to be derived from the Foreign *Ana*. But whoever would make a Collection of original Reflections, Criticisms, Anecdotes, and other literary *Minutiæ*, important to be known, but not important enough to be dilated into the Essay, or Dissertation, will certainly find it his interest to follow the plan laid down by the venerable and learned Author of the *Anonymiana*; and will perceive that a Collection like this must be the result, not of a Grub-street speculation, but of the labour of a life devoted to the progress and history of literature and literary men.

The *Anonymiana* is introduced by an Advertisement from the Author, written about the year 1766, at which time he had an intention of publishing the First Five Centuries. He observes here,

"That whereas compilations of this species were originally supposed to consist of such heterogeneous and miscellaneous articles as casually dropped from the mouths of great men, and were noticed by their families, the plan was afterwards adopted by professed Authors, who chose to write in that mode; and with some shew of reason, since certainly some good things, and on various subjects, may occur to men of literature which cannot properly be introduced in their works; and, though highly worthy of being preserved, would be lost, unless perpetuated in some such manner as this."

To

To this Advertisement is added a short Postscript from the Editor, Mr. Nichols, informing us that

"The Author lived thirty years after that period (1766); occasionally revising the first series, and, about the year 1778, completed the other five: all which are now submitted to the Publick, without the least hazard of diminishing the fair fame of the worthy and benevolent Collector; whose name is withheld, not from the silly wish to deceive, but from an idea that divulging it would be contrary to the spirit of the *Title* which he had chosen for his publication. There are, however, both personal and local allusions sufficient to discover the Author to any one in the least conversant with the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century."

After this intimation, although it be not very necessary, we may give the name of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Pegge as the author of a work which will certainly not "diminish his fame," but exhibit him perhaps in a new and pleasing light, as a man continually employed in investigating new sources of knowledge, in acutely examining acknowledged authorities, correcting and enlarging the labours of others, and every day, probably, adding something to the general stock of useful information or entertainment. Whether as an Antiquary, a classical, poetical, and historical Critick, a Biographer, or Enquirer into the Beauties and Niceties of Grammar and Languages, we find every where that his remarks are not only striking and useful, but *original*: and in this last respect we have little hesitation in preferring the *Anonymiana* to the greater part of the works of this description which have been lately published, either at home or abroad. To justify our opinion, we shall now exhibit a few articles from this work; and our selection shall be made with an attention to the same *miscellaneity* (if we may be allowed to coin a word) which pervades the volume, and is indeed "of the essence of Anas."

"Centuria Prima.

"XXXV. To what I have said of the antiquity of the Bagpipe, in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1754, p. 161, I would add Montf. Antiq. VII. p. 357; as likewise that, in 1755, I saw at Kiveton, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, in Yorkshire, a small painting in water-colours, where was a flock of sheep, and two figures, one of which was playing on a Bagpipe; underneath was written,

DEVS I'. ADIVT'RIV' MEV'. I'ENDE. D'NE. AD ADIVVA'DVM. ME.

This is the beginning of the 69th Psalm in the Vulgate version, *Deus in adjutorium meum intende: Domine ad adjuvandum me* [*festina*]; and from the form of the writing, and the abbreviations, might be done about the year 1450. I judge this painting to have been an illumination to that Psalm in some Psalter or Breviary, and to have been taken from thence and framed.—From this word *illuminare*, comes our English word to *limn*, or paint in water-colours."

"XXXVI. It is a pleasant mistake the Editor of the *Bibliotheca Literaria*, Dr. Samuel Jebb, has committed in Number VI. of that work. Dr. Thomas Brett sent him an extract of Mons. Blondel's History of the Roman Calendar. This extract begins p. 29; and p. 41, where the Doctor was to give an account of Blondel's first book of the second part, he had written in his copy, "The account which he gives concerning the regulation of the Council of Nice for the celebration of Easter, I have extracted it in a waste leaf at the end of the Bishop of St. Asaph's Historical Account of Church Government, to which I refer;" meaning, that as he had made this extract for his own use, and had already done that first book in his copy of Bishop Lloyd's work, he would spare himself the trouble of writing it over again. So when the extract came to be printed, Dr. Jebb very heedlessly, instead of sending to Dr. Brett for a transcript of that part of the extract, let the reference go to the press just as he found it. I borrowed Bishop Lloyd's book of Dr. Brett formerly; and seeing this extract from Blondel in the Doctor's hand-writing in a waste leaf, the Doctor told me the story.

"N. B. Dr. Brett was an excellent computist, and was indeed the author of the Account of the Calendar in Mr. Wheatley's book on the Common Prayer."

"XXXVII. The Doctor took for his text, *We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord*, 2 Cor. iv. 5. The text he pronounced twice, and very emphatically; but, pausing rather longer than ordinary, the second time, at the words *we preach not ourselves*, one of the audience, turning to his next neighbour, cried, "but our curates."

"LVII. The following Epigram, which is an excellent specimen of satirical humour, will afford most entertainment to those who have a relish for the national reflection: but even more enlarged souls, who are above taking any pleasure in that, may be captivated by the ingenuity of the Author:

"Cur,

"Cain, in disgrace with Heaven, retir'd to Nod,
A place undoubtedly as far from God
As he could wish; which made some think he went
As far as Scotland ere he pitch'd his tent;
And there a city built of antient fame,
Which he from *Eden Edenburgh* did name."

"LIX. The late Mr. Edward Cave, in the year 1745, published "Proposals for printing a new Edition of the Plays of William Shakespear, with Notes Critical and Explanatory, by the Author of the Miscellaneous Observations on the Tragedy of Macbeth;" that is, Mr. Samuel Johnson, afterwards Author of the English Dictionary. This work was to have been printed in ten small volumes, agreeably to the specimen, which is indeed exceeding neat, and the price *1l. 5s.* in sheets. The portion of the Author given in the Specimen is Macbeth, act III. scene II.; upon which Mr. Johnson there gives some Notes. But this design was nipped in the bud by a letter of the Bookseller Jacob Tonson to Mr. Cave, as here follows:

"Sir, I have seen a Proposal of yours for printing an Edition of Shakespear, which I own much surprized me; but I suppose you are misled by the edition lately printed at Oxford, and that you think it is a copy any one has a right to; if so, you are very much mistaken; and if you call on me any afternoon, about four or five o'clock, I doubt not I can shew you such a title as will satisfy you, not only as to the original copy, but likewise to all the emendations to this time: and I will then give you my reasons why we rather chuse to proceed with the University by way of reprisal for their scandalous invasion of our right, than by law; which reasons will not hold good as to any other persons who shall take the same liberty. As you are a man of character, I had rather satisfy you of our right by argument than by the expence of a Chancery suit, which will be the method we shall take with any one who shall attack our property in this or any other copy that we have fairly bought and paid for. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

JACOB TONSON.

Thursday, April 11, 1745."

"LXXX. That fine medallion of Archbishop Laud, of which there is a type in Evelyn, p. 114, and another in Wise, p. 13 (neither of them good; but Evelyn's is the best), is inscribed, on the reverse, SANCTI CAROLI PRÆCURSOR; which some have thought to be bordering a little upon blasphemy, by comparing the Archbishop, by the word *præcursor*, to St. John Baptist; and consequently the King to our blessed Saviour. But there is nothing in this: the Archbishop was the forerunner of King Charles; both dying in the same cause; and this is all the medal imports: he was the forerunner of Charles in like manner as John Baptist was the forerunner of our Saviour; but this does not imply a comparison or similitude in any other respect."

"LXXXIX. *Peäckes* is undoubtedly a corruption of the Italian word *piazza*; but we have not only corrupted the original word, but also perverted the sense and meaning of it. What we express by *peäckes* is a colonnade; but the word *piazza* signifies a square, as Grosvenor square, Hanover square, &c. It is no other than *placea*, a word of the lower ages of Latinity; of which the Italians, according to their method of forming, have made *piazza*; and we, as likewise the French, the word *place*; which, in both these languages, does, amongst its other significations, denote a square."

"XC. Joshua Barnes, the famous Greek Professor of Cambridge, was remarkable for a very extensive memory; but his judgment was not so exact: and when he died, one wrote for him,

"Hic jacet Joshua Barnes,
felicissimæ memoriæ,
expectans judicium."

"XCVI. The King, Charles II. of England, spending a cheerful evening with a few friends, one of the company, seeing his Majesty in good humour, thought it a fit time to ask him a favour, and was so absurd as to do so. After he had mentioned his suit, the King instantly and very acutely replied, *Sir, you must ask your King for that.*"

"CENTURIA SECUNDA.

"VII. To the most noble and illustrious Prince Wriothesly, Duke of Bedford;" Travers's Dedication to his Poems. See also Duchess of Newcastle in Life of her Husband, *in titulo*, and p. 183: nay, the Duke himself alludes to it when he observes, that in his banishment *he was a Prince of no subjects*. And so the Dukes are styled in their plates on the stalls at Windsor; and this is the style now commonly used to Dukes: but it is an usurpation, for our Dukes are not Princes. The case is, the sons of Edward III. being Dukes, that style was proper to them, and was at that time introduced, and from thence adhered to all others of the Ducal rank and dignity. So Baldwyn, in Mirrour of Magistrates, p. 381, makes George Duke of Clarence say, "My Father Prince Plantagenet;" and see p. 360."

"XLVI. When Lord Muskerry sailed to Newfoundland, George Rooke went with him a volunteer. George was greatly addicted to lying; and my Lord, being very sensible of it, and very familiar with George, said to him one day, "I wonder you will not leave off this abominable custom of lying, George." 'I can't help it,' said the

the other. "Puh!" says my Lord, "it may be done by degrees; suppose you were to begin with uttering one truth a day."

"LXXXVII. It can hardly be believed how low pride will stoop. A daughter of my Lord Chief Baron * * * *, not a little vain of her descent, and well married, taught her child, when he was asked at any time whose picture her father's was, not to answer, "My Grandfather's;" but with great form and solemnity to say, "My Lord Chief Baron * * * *." She was afterwards left a widow with three children; and married, first, a Painter of little account, and then a Barber of less. The case was, these second and third husbands found the way to soothe her vanity, and to sacrifice to her pride, which was a sure road to her fantastic heart."

"Centuria Tertia.

"XIV. The following story I had from the mouth of Dr. Sydal, Bishop of Gloucester. A person of his college (Corpus Christi College, Cambridge), not famous for his *acumen*, asserted, that in some countries there were animals several miles long: this was said in a large company; and when the persons present began to stare, and even to doubt the fact, he said he could demonstrate the thing to any of them that would come to his chamber. In a day or two some went; upon which he took out his compasses, and went to a map hanging up in his room, and first measured an animal therein engraved by way of ornament, and then clapt the scale of miles, saying, "Look you there, gentlemen; this animal is at least three miles long, and there are others of greater dimensions."

"XVII. An Officer of the Excise, stationed in the Peak of Derbyshire, being very thirsty on a Summer's day, called for a pint of ale at one of his landlady's; and, finding it very small and weak, asked her where she bought her malt. She replied, at Worksop in Nottinghamshire; upon which he said, "I wish you fetcht your *water* as far."

"LV. Cecil Clay, the counsellor of Chesterfield, was a very sensible man; and yet he caused this whimsical allusion, or pun, upon his name, to be put on his gravestone: a cypher of two C's, and underneath *Sum quod fui*."

"Centuria Quarta.

"XV. William Caxton, who first introduced Printing into England, has, no doubt, been instrumental in preserving many things which otherwise would have been lost. But the misfortune was, that he was but an illiterate man, and of small judgment; by which means he printed nothing but mean and frivolous things, as appears from the catalogues of his impressions, given us by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Ames. Whereas, had he been a scholar, and had made a better choice of the works that were to pass his press, it is probable many excellent performances, now lost, would have been secured to us, especially if he had had recourse to some of the more antient pieces; but, as it is, Caxton's works are valuable for little else than as being early performances in the Art of Printing, and as wrought off by him."

"XL. *Grandchild* and *Grandchildren*; there is something very absurd in this. *Grandfather* is properly the *Great* or *Greater Father*; but the case seems to be just the contrary with *Grandchild*, who is the *little* or *less child*. The French therefore express it much more sensibly than we do, by *Petitfils*."

"XLV. The names of several of our Trades are now become obscure as to the reason of their appellation, by means of the *synecdoche*, or the putting the whole for a part: for what were formerly general names of trade are at this day appropriated to particular branches of business. *A Stationer* is now one that sells writing-paper, pens, &c.; but formerly meant one that kept a station or shop. *A Mercer* now is one that sells silks and stuffs; but formerly was any merchant. *A Grocer* is one that sells sugars, fruit, &c.; but formerly implied any large dealer."

"LIX. The Inhabitants of Kent, to express a person's coming from a great distance, or they know not whence, will say, *He comes a great way off, out of the Shires*; which is very expressive, since all the counties nearest them are otherwise expressed, as Sussex, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, &c."

"XCIX. It is remarked of Archbishop Laud, that he passed through every one of our ecclesiastical offices, from the Curate to the Archbishop. I think it almost as extraordinary, that the late Dr. William George, Provost of King's College and Dean of Lincoln, had never been Curate, Vicar, or Rector, in all his life."

"Centuria Quinta.

"VII. We have certain terms or expressions which in a very little time will become obscure; they are already obsolete, and in a few years may grow unintelligible. The *Apostle-Spoons* are a sort of spoon in silver with round bits, very common in the 17th century, but are seldom seen now. The set consists of a dozen; and each had the figure of an Apostle, with his proper ensign, at the top. I have seen, in my time, two or three sets; but at present they are exceeding scarce. *Peg-Tankards*, of which I have seen a few still remaining in Derbyshire, have in the inside a row of eight pins one above another, from top to bottom: the tankards hold two quarts; so that there is a gill of ale;

ale, *i. e.* half a pint Winchester measure, between each pin. The first person that drank was to empty the tankard to the first peg or pin; the second was to empty to the next pin, &c.; by which means the pins were so many measures to the compotators, making them all drink alike, or the same quantity; and as the distance of the pins was such as to contain a large draught of liquor, the company would be very liable, by this method, to get drunk, especially when, if they drank short of the pin, or beyond it, they were obliged to drink again. For this reason, in Archbishop Anselm's Canons, made in the Council at London, in 1102, Priests are enjoined not to go to drinking-bouts, nor to drink to Pegs. The words are, "*Ut Presbyteri non sint ad potationes*, nec ad pinnas bibant" (Wilkins, vol. I. p. 382). This shews the antiquity of this invention, which at least was as old as the Conquest. Dutch *Tankaerd*, probably from Latin *Cantharus*: transposition of letters is common; Gallon is from *Lagena*, as is *Flaggon*."

"XXVII. Many edifices have been called *Follies*; as, Judd's Folly in Kent, Pegge's Folly on the Moors West of Beauchief, &c. This is antient; for the castle begun at the suggestion of Hubert de Burgo in Wales, in 1228, was named by himself *Stultitia Huberti*, and proved to be so at last, (M. Paris, p. 351.)"

"XXXIV. There seems to be some remains of the office of the Precentor in our Parish Clerks giving out the words of the Psalm line by line."

"CENTURIA SEXTA.

"XL. It is a vulgar error, prevailing amongst the most ignorant and illiterate, to charge the Antiquary with collecting and hoarding rust-eaten and illegible coins; and esteeming them, as sometimes they will say, the more rusty and imperfect, the more valuable, and laugh at them for it. But now, on the contrary, every one that has any experience in the matter will tell you that a coin is of no estimation, as a coin, unless it be fair, both in the device and the legend: I say, as a coin; for, otherwise, those in the worst condition, the most corroded, may have a use in another respect, namely, as evidence of a station, or as shewing that the Romans have been at the place where such pieces, though mutilated, are found, and have inhabited it; to ascertain a road or a tumulus: and for this reason it is, and not for their obscurity, as the calumniators alledge, that Antiquaries are glad to see, or to possess, the most defaced, the most obliterated pieces."

"LXXXVIII. A fellow snatched a diamond ear-ring from a lady; but it slipping through his fingers, and falling into her lap, he lost his booty. The doubt was, whether it was a taking from her person. How frivolous! was there not plainly an assault, and an intention to rob? But there are many of the like quirks and frivolities in our Law."

"LXXXIX. A shoe-maker, with a wife and growing family, is in good constant business, and the wife gets a penny by keeping a shop. The parish where he resides requires him to bring a certificate, or else he must be removed. Now the parish to which he belongs has made a resolution to grant no certificates at all; so this poor man is in a manner ruined. How hard and cruel! Cases of this nature happen frequently; but parishioners in vestry have hard hearts and undistinguishing eyes."

"XCIV. One cannot approve of that drawling way in which some people read the Church Service: "erred and are deceived, accused, absolved, oppressed," &c. These words should be curtailed a syllable; for, no doubt, we ought to read as we speak."

"XCIX. People affect to eat venison with a *haut gout* in the country; but this is misjudging the matter extremely. It seldom gets to London perfectly sweet, so the citizens are forced to dispense with it, and to make the best of it, and at last to commend it for a quality unnatural to it. And the people I speak of are so absurd as to follow the town mode, though they live in the country, and might, if they pleased, eat it while good."

"CENTURIA SEPTIMA.

"XXI. Our Novelists, like Sam Foote in his Farces, often touch upon real characters; and when Dr. Smollett, in the second volume of the History of Ferdinand Count Fathom, p. 106, makes one of the interlocutors observe, that many persons of mean parentage have raised themselves to power and fortune; and, by way of example, to use these words: "One, she said, sprung from the loins of an obscure attorney; another was the grandson of a valet-de-chambre; a third was the issue of an accomptant; and a fourth the offspring of a woollen-draper;" he means, I presume, by the first, Philip Earl of Hardwicke, who was son of an attorney of Dover; by the second, Henry Fox, Lord Holland, whose grandfather, Sir Stephen Fox, is said to have been a valet; by the third, Mr. Aislabie; and by the fourth, Mr. Mann. In Peregrine Pickle, the Memoirs of a Lady of Quality give the history of Lady Vane; and afterwards the story of James Annesley is introduced."

"XXII. Smollett again, in vol. II. p. 141, *seq.* exhibits a very singular character under the mark of H—t, and the person intended is one Captain Hewet, a Leicestershire gentleman, called the *Demonstrator*, from a story told of him, that, in

in a dispute with some Turks, about the Paradise of Mahomet furnished with *Houris*, he observed to them, that Christians were better qualified for the enjoyment of them than Turks or Jews. His *Demonstration* may as well be suppressed; but the story adds, the Turks said, if that was the case; they would turn Christians too."

"LXXV. Quære, Did any one ever see a grave-stone in a church-yard 200 years old in 1774? The stones, no doubt, would last longer than that; and therefore I conceive that the better people before 1574 were generally interred in the church; and that the common and ordinary sort, buried in the church-yards, did not aspire after memorials of this kind till after that date."

"LXXX. By the modern word *Population* is meant the state of a country in regard to the number of its people; or, as sometimes it is used, the increasing of the number of people, from *populus*. But one cannot approve of the word in either of those senses, on account of the ambiguity, the Latin *populari* signifying *to lay waste*, and *populatio* the *devastation* of a country. I should therefore rather choose *populousness* in the first of the above senses, and *population* in the second."

"Centuria Octava.

"XXIX. Just after a division in the House of Commons on a motion of Mr. Fox, a Member who had been absent the whole day came down to the House full of the grape. Whether it was to make amends for having played the truant, or whatever other motive we know not, but nothing could prevent the Baronet from attempting to speak on the Honourable Member's second motion; but beginning with "Sir, I am *astonished*," the claret-drenched Patriot could get no farther. The House, however, did not discover the Baronet till he had repeated the word *astonished* seven times at least, when a general merriment ensued. Sir George was offended at the levity of the Members, and, asking if there was any thing ridiculous in the word, began again: "Sir, I say, I am *astonished*;" which repeating three or four times more, the House was in a roar of laughter: upon which the Baronet appealed to the Speaker, who pleasantly asked him what he would have him to do. The Honourable Member grew warm at this, and declared he would not give up the word—"for I am really *astonished* (says he), quite *astonished*, Mr. Speaker;" and was proceeding: but, finding the bursts of laughter too strong for his obstinacy, the Baronet was induced, by the advice of his friends, after having mentioned the word *astonished* above a dozen times, to change it for *surprised*; by which time, having entirely forgotten what he intended to have said, he sat himself down.

"This story, relative to Sir G— Y—, Member for H——, is literally true; and reminds me of what happened to Vere Foster, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vere, being to deliver a speech in the College-hall, was allowed a prompter, as usual, to sit behind him on a stool. After addressing the Master, Seniors, &c. he could not recollect the first words of his speech, but stood silent, kicking his heels to the prompter, who, not imagining he could want any assistance on the occasion, was quite regardless, adjusting himself on his seat, or talking to those who stood by him; so that it was a considerable time before he could give Vere the first words, and set him a-going, to the wonder and amazement of the audience.—Vere was a good classical scholar, and a man of wit: he used to call Mr. Fitz-Edwards, who wore a high shoe on one foot, *Bildad the Shuhite*. There is a Letter of his to Mr. William Bowyer, Gent. Mag. 1779, vol. XLIX. p. 249. He took a College-living, Barrow, in Leicestershire, and there died."

"XLII. God Almighty hath given silk only to warm climates, and it is absurd for us to be using it here in England; it is a superfluity with us of culpable expence, which one would choose to avoid. Are we not furnished with sheep in lieu of their silk-worm?"

"XLIII. Carpets, again, are not at all calculated for our climate, where we ought not to tender, but rather by every means possible to harden, ourselves. Dr. Smollett tells us in his Travels, p. 92, that they are little used in France; and indeed they are apt to harbour and encourage vermin of all sorts. In short, carpets are best adapted to Turkey and Persia, where the *slipper* is so much worn."

"LIX. In hearing a tale, or the relation of any fact, we ought particularly to attend to the terms and expressions, as well as the matter, and to retain them; to the intent that, if afterwards we have occasion to repeat the story unto others, we may use the very identical words of the original relater. A small variation, from time to time, may at last produce a wide difference, and become insensibly a source of falsehood. The putting a strong word for a weaker, an ambiguous term for a plain and direct one, will either of them help, at last, to disguise, if not corrupt the truth, in many cases. This is remarkably verified in the story of the Three Crows."

"LXII. Baptisms are sufficiently taken care of by our Parish Registers. But I have known children brought to the font, through the negligence of parents (though they are exhorted to the contrary by the Rubrick),

Rubrick), at a month, six weeks, and even two months old, which is leaving the birth-day very vague and uncertain indeed; and yet it is necessary upon many occasions, which, however, need not be specified, that the day of the child's nativity should be assuredly known and ascertained: it may be of great importance; and indeed I have known some clergymen subjoin the day of the child's birth to the baptism, *ex abundanti*; a laudable practice, and easily to be imitated, as it would be only putting a single question to the midwife, who commonly attends, or the gossips, *viz. When was this child born?*"

"LXXXIV. Dr. John Burton, fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and fellow of Eton, was always well received at Lambeth by Archbishop Secker; and when his Grace was improving the drains there, the Doctor undertook to supervise, having been in the Commission of Sewers. When somebody asked him where he was then quartered, he replied, "At Lambeth, doing the Archbishop's *dirty work*."

"LXXXV. Same Dr. Burton married the widow of Dr. Lyttelton, whom he succeeded in his living. He said, on occasion of his marriage, that he had not had much trouble about the match, as he found her sitting."

"Centuria Nona.

"XXXIX. A Scotch Doctor pretended to have an infallible remedy against death; but, on an application of it to a patient, he failed of success; upon which he was asked, 'Well, Doctor, what are we to do now?' "Why," says he, "we must have recourse, I think, to a flannel waistcoat."

"Centuria Decima.

"XXXIV. One should set a private mark upon one's Stories, as Clergymen do upon their Sermons; told at such a time, in such a place; and at such a time in such a place; that the same may never be brought over again in the same company, at least but at proper distances of time; for of all things stories repeatedly told are the most troublesome and disgusting."

"LXXXVIII. The Barbarisms of the Latin tongue, in the latter ages of it, consisted partly in the use of stiff and strong expressions on every trifling occasion; so we have our *monstrous, prodigious, vast, shocking, devilish*, at every turn: are we not driving towards Barbarity? But, what is worse, some of our strong words are even sinful; every uncommon thing is *miraculous*; to such a place, *'tis a d—d long way*; the miles *devilish long*; and the roads *cursed bad*: nay, we do not stick at a little nonsense, and to say, *the weather is hellish cold*. These tend to familiarize the great sanctions of Religion, and so lessen the apprehension we have of them; nay, they lead at last to Swearing; for, after these expressions, by the frequency of them, have lost their weight, then we must swear; for people swear for the same reason that they use the expressions, out of earnestness, to exaggerate, and the like?"

If in these extracts we appear copious, let it be remembered that we have endeavoured to give a specimen of a work which contains a *thousand* articles of the same description, or nearly the same. Much elegant and useful criticism on our antient Poets, and on the Latin Classicks, may be found in this volume; and many illustrations of works not generally known; with remarks and corrections, of considerable importance, on the productions of Leland, Hearne, and other eminent Antiquaries. Cases of a moral and religious cast, our Readers may perceive, are occasionally introduced; and there is scarcely a taste, among all the various divisions of human liking, that will not find something appropriate and gratifying. It would be impossible to withhold, in these times of levity, just praise from a work that so ably combines "light reading" with "serious thinking."

112. *Letters from* Portugal *and* Spain, *written during the March of the* British *Troops under Sir* John Moore. *With a Map of the Route, and appropriate Engravings. By an Officer.* Longman and Co. 1809. 8vo.

THESE interesting Letters bear every mark of authenticity, and have so much merit in the composition that we have no doubt the Readers of them will join with us in regretting that it is out of our power to appropriate the details they contain to the true source. The patriotism, impartiality, and candour of the Author would do any Officer honour, whatever may be his rank; and when we consider that asperity and indignation might have glowed on these pages without exciting the reproof less trying causes must have produced, we cannot but admire the forbearance which consigns the Authors of the miseries of the campaign under consideration to their own consciences and the punishment the French have long since inflicted.

The Preface informs us that the Letters give an account of the march and Acts of the British Army, commanded

manded by Sir John Moore, from the day they left Lisbon to the moment of their embarkation at Corunna, on their return to England. The Letters, we are told, were actually written at the different places whence they are dated, and relate the occurrences mentioned warm from the memory. "Hence the remarks they contain are totally independent of being influenced by after-consequences, and are merely the observations of a man deeply interested in the scene before him. As such they are offered to the Publick; a simple and authentic account of the disasters and blasted hopes of one of the finest Armies that ever left the British shore. It is narrated by a man who pretends to no better style than that learnt in camps: as a Soldier he felt, as a Soldier he writes; and to a Soldier who bled in the fields of Spain he hopes his Readers will grant their indulgence."

We should be deficient in patriotism, generosity, and indeed in humanity, did we not forward claims to the public favour thus offered and enforced. The cold, unfeeling Party-writer would have made a work of this kind the vehicle for disseminating his own principles, and for the condemnation or praise of Ministers, and given us as little as possible of the Narrative, lest his Readers should be diverted from the object he had in view. Not so the Soldier, who knows his Country sends him to battle for the welfare and honour of England, which he feels will suffer if he enters into an examination of the motives which brought him there. He therefore does his duty with alacrity, sensible that no public Men in Britain are so lost to shame as to consign a brave Army to destruction merely through a wanton exercise of the power they possess. He is sensible that the miseries of war are his portion, and is convinced that his Countrymen will alleviate them to the utmost of their ability; those arising from the exertions of his Enemy are only to be prevented by his own. He fights with ardour, and shares in the general applauses of the Publick, whether defeated or victorious. Hence, though the name of this Officer is unknown, the Readers of his Letters will feel considerable gratification in reflecting they were written by a bleeding member of that brave Army which suffered dreadful calamities to ensure their safety; which, however unfortunate, ever maintained the national character for courage in its utmost purity. [See p. 839.]

To convince our Readers of the candour of this Gentleman, we shall give the substance of some of his observations on political events. He mentions the arrival of a frigate at Lisbon, and the consequent perusal of the London News-papers containing the animadversions, then current, on the Convention of Cintra; and observes, that the disappointment in Portugal was at least equal to that experienced in England, and with more reason, as the inhabitants had every inducement to hope greater advantages from the exertions of their Allies. "Two great victories had already extended the laurels of Britain over the head of Lusitania. No impending blight appeared to threaten a prevention of their spreading farther, even to overshadow, with a thousand protecting arms, the whole people of this outraged country. These hopes are now blasted, and all is doubt and wonder. For us on this side the water to form a correct judgment on the subject is impossible. Ignorant of the motives which actuated our Commanders to conclude the Convention of Cintra, how can we decide on its cogency? There may be reasons behind the arras, which we, who know not the secret springs of the council-chamber, may seek in vain. It behoves us, then, to be quiet, and await with patience the arrival of an explanation from England?"

In another place it is added, that General Junot viewed the Convention in question in so favourable a light that, when he took leave of the person in whose house he had been quartered, he told him he should return in a few months, and, as he considered the mansion as his own, he expected to find it empty for his accommodation at the close of that interval.

The letter, dated in December 1808, from Sahagun, contains such speculations on the probable events of the remainder of the campaign as would naturally arise from this situation. It was then supposed an attack upon Soult was to take place immediately; and

and this circumstance had such an effect upon the drooping spirits of the Army, that our Author declares it would have inspired courage in the bosom of Cowardice itself. "There is something so active, so buoyant, and at the same time so steady, in the eagerness with which they prepare to meet the Enemy, that I see in every man who passes me the worthy son of our resistless ancestors of Blenheim and Dettingen." At that critical moment not a Spaniard had joined the Army; no armed peasantry were even spoken of as likely to assemble for their own preservation, or to unite with their neglected deliverers; and this Officer seemed convinced that the different Juntas were contented to see the English fight without a hope of ultimate success, and practise a sort of tournament to which no other consequences could be attached than unproductive victory. Situated as the English were, every man who fell became a decided loss, as reinforcement was utterly impossible, while the French were continually replenishing their own numbers through the passes of the Pyrennees. The same honest indignation we feel on this occasion towards the cowardly and ungenerous inhabitants of the province they were in, must have been felt by our Author in a ten-fold proportion; and yet he confines himself to these moderate reflections: "We are ready to fight. Our leaders know best why we were not brought where we could do it before; and why our present situation is chosen for our first battle. Bad as appearances may be, I have such a reliance on the prudence as well as courage of Sir John Moore, that I am certain he would not risk the tarnishing his fame and the honour of his troops by bringing them into situations where either were likely to be injured." He professes himself also to have been satisfied that a conviction of the necessity of his measures actuated the Commander in Chief, who saw the propriety of giving his men an opportunity of rescuing their fame from the obloquy want of success would create; not that he believed the approbation of the multitude would have induced him to injure an individual. "The actuating reason with our General," he therefore believed to be "his hope that the sight of a signal victory won on our part might arouse the dormant spirit of the natives; and that, stimulated by our example, they would again fly to their colours, and be, as we expected to find them, a Nation in arms. To gain such an end, some extraordinary hazard is worth incurring; for it must be evident to every one who knows the subject, that the ultimate success of the Spanish cause depends more upon their own exertions than on the efforts of any force we can send into their country." It was fortunate, perhaps, that this plan of attacking Soult was abandoned, as it is more than probable that where gratitude and generosity of mind were deficient, no other motive would have roused honour and patriotism.

Deeming it necessary to establish our favourable opinion of the candour of the Author, we shall not hesitate to notice the conclusion of his book in this place, in order that all we have to say on the subject may come at once under view. He supposes the total loss of men to have amounted to 8000, with all their mules; and he fears that not more than 80 or 90 horses in each regiment survived their passage through Spain. The destruction of the latter he attributes, in a great measure, to the want of *active* military experience; which it is hoped will be a lesson to Cavalry Officers in future, who certainly ought to consider and reflect to what straits they and their generous beasts may be reduced in an Enemy's country, or that of a *deceitful Friend*. When in the field, both man and horse demonstrated they were not surpassed in the world; and this fact the captured French Officers generally acknowledged. "With such troops, and with an infantry worthy to support them, had we been but honestly treated in Spain, what might we not have effected! Having seen the means of immortal glory wasted; having beheld streams of blood flowing in vain; enduring the loss of all that is dear to a soldier, excepting his honour; the reflections which rise to my mind are too poignant to be borne—I cannot bear to think on it! All that I can say, under these grievous remembrances, when I hear, even now, that another Expedition is intended

tended for Spain, is this: that I hope it will be supported with more sincerity than we experienced; and that, before it ventures on those deceptive shores, our Leaders at home will not suffer themselves to be again betrayed by traitors affecting patriotism, and whose artifices seek to serve the Enemy by weakening Great Britain. One of the French officers, our prisoner, said to me, during our retreat, 'Your Country and your General little know how nearly your Army was becoming ours by purchase.' I answered, "No Englishman would thus sell his honour." 'No, your Spanish friends!' It instantly struck me that Morla, who sold his conscience and the capital, and with that his country, was to have drawn us also into the snare! How ought we to thank the memory of our Commander, that we were not thus made a prey!"

(To be continued.)

113. Strabonis *Rerum Geographicarum Libri XVII. &c. juxta Ed.* Amstelodamensem. *Codicum MSS. Collationem, Annotationes, Tabulas Geographicas adjecit* Thomas Falconer, *olim e Coll. Ænei Nasi, Oxon. Two Volumes, large Folio. pp.* 1333, *besides Prefaces, Indexes, &c.* Oxonii, è Typogr. Clar. 1807.

[*Reviewed by a Correspondent.*]

THE Twenty-eighth Number of the Edinburgh Review contains an article which, professing to be a Criticism on *the Oxford Edition of Strabo*, is, in truth, an invective against the University itself. As an invective, indeed, it has certainly some merit, if praise be due to coarseness of irony, intrepidity of assertion, and bitterness of abuse. But of these various kinds of excellence it is not my wish to produce many distinct specimens, which to the Readers of this Literary Journal are sufficiently familiar. My purpose is merely to notice one or two passages which mark the design of the Reviewer, and the means employed to effect it.

It is insinuated (p. 432) that the office of Editor was *delegated* by the University to Mr. Falconer, *as one of their Members whom they deemed most competent to express the judgment, and exercise the authority, of the whole.* And the Latinity of the Preface and Notes is repeatedly represented as peculiarly *Oxonian*, and contrasted with that of Rome.

Now that the language of Mr. Falconer is sometimes inelegant, and sometimes incorrect, cannot be denied. But the Latinity of Mr. F. is surely not to be ascribed to the University at large; neither is this Edition of Strabo, though printed at the Clarendon Press, under the sanction of the Delegates, a work for the execution of which, in all its details, even the Delegates themselves can justly be deemed responsible. The real merits, however, of this Edition will not be disputed by any competent and candid Judge. Though Mr. F. did not profess to give a *Critical Edition* of his Author, yet he has certainly produced an Edition amply enriched with the Collations of many valuable MSS. which had not been examined before; —with the short but precious Annotations of Toup, Tyrwhitt, and Reinhold Forster;—and with a splendid Apparatus of Maps, as well as most copious and useful Illustrations of his own, both Historical and Geographical, drawn with great labour from various sources, antient and modern, and in many instances most successfully applied, in explaining, or correcting, or confirming the Descriptions of Strabo. The Reviewer, indeed, is pleased to affirm, that "in these Sciences he displays the same sort of accuracy as in Grammar" (p. 440); and to sustain this charge he produces one solitary passage, which might, perhaps, be defended. For the rest, his own unsupported assertion must be implicitly credited; and credited it certainly will be by those who are willing to believe another assertion equally confident.

"We have perused the whole" [that is, the Text] "attentively, and can again assert, that the Printers have done their duty in rendering very accurately that which was put before them. The accuracy is, however, that of the Chinese Tailor, who, in making a new coat from an old one, copied all the darns, patches, and blemishes, which he found in the pattern. In the same manner here, *every error of the press*, and usual inaccuracy of spelling, that had crept into the Amsterdam Text, *is religiously retained.*"

And again:

"The Text, which has been so servilely copied, is merely a repetition of Casaubon's; who does not appear to have superintended the printing, or to have corrected it at all himself; whence *errors have accumulated on errors, which are* ALL *carefully*

carefully embalmed, and preserved, in the splendid Edition before us." (p. 440.)

I know not, Mr. Urban, what this Critick may deem *an attentive perusal* of such a work; but your Readers will know how to appreciate his attention if they have patience to inspect the following Statement:

Amsterdam Edition, page 17, l. 10, μηγίστη: Oxford Edition, p. 14, l. 1, μεγίστη. Am. p. 20, l. 13, ὥσπιρ εἴρηται: Oxf. p. 16, l. 10, ὥσπιρ εἶρηται. Am. p. 21, l. 16, Ἰάσωνος: Oxf. p. 17, l. 10, Ἰάσονος. Am. p. 30, l. 6, Θσβην: Oxf. p. 24, l. 16, Θίσβην. Am. p. 30, l. 9, πρὸς θήκην: Oxf. p. 24, l. 19, προσθήκην. Am. p. 30, l. 12, καὶ ὕτως: Oxf. p. 24, l. 21, καὶ ὅτος. Am. p. 36, marg. μυθολογεῖται: Oxf. p. 28, Var. Lect. μυθολογεῖται. Am. p. 38, l. 8, Οὔτι γὰρ πάντα, ἀλλὰ πολλὰ εἶπι, ὧδ' ἂν ἦν ἰτυμοισιν ὁμοῖα: Oxf. p. 31, l. 4, Οὔτε γὰρ πάντα, ἀλλὰ πολλὰ, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἂν ἦν τἀτυμοισιν ὁμοῖα. Am. p. 38, l. 16, ὕτω δὶ τὲς: Oxf. p. 31, l. 11, ὕτω δὲ καὶ τὲς. Am. p. 41, l. 9, ἐν τόποις πιπλασμίνοις: Oxf. p. 33, l. 30, ἐν τόποις ἃ πιπλασμίνοις. Am. p. 42, l. 17, μηθ' ὅπως γίνοιτο: Oxf. p. 34, l. 9, μηθ' ὅτε, μηθ' ὅπως γίνοιτο. Am. p. 42, marg. πιρὶ τῦ τύπε: Oxf. p. 35, Var. Lect. πιρὶ τῦ τύπε. Am. p. 47, l. 10, δίκαιόν ἰςιν: Oxf. p. 39, l. 17, δίκαιός ἰςιν. Am. p. 47, l. 14, τὰ μπὰ τὲς! Oxf. p. 39, l. 22, τὰ κατὰ τὲς. Am. p. 47, l. 35, ἰπιβολὴν. Oxf. p. 40, l. 2, ἐπιβολὴν. Am. p. 56, l. 30, τῶτ' ὄριον: Oxf. p. 47, l. 21, τῶθ' ὅριον. Am. p. 59, l. 5, ὅλη: Oxf. p. 49, l. 20, ὅλη. Am. p. 59, l. 20, ὁμολόγως: Oxf. p. 50, l. 1, ὁμόλογος. Am. p. 61, l. 1, τιτλάςτων: Oxf. p. 51, l. 11, τιτλάφων. Am. p. 64, l. 21, προικθιμίνως: Oxf. p. 54, l. 14, προικθιμίνως. Am. p. 73, l. 28, ἰσοξύλις: Oxf. p. 62, l. 1, ἰσοξύλτος. Am. p. 76, l. 1, εἰ πρὶς: Oxf. p. 63, l. 32, εἰ πρὶν. Am. p. 76, l. 15, τῶν Ἀπολλοδώρη: Oxf. p. 64, l. 13, τῷ Ἀπολλοδώρῳ. Am. p. 79, l. 11, προσλυθυίν: Oxf. p. 67, l. 6, προσμυθυίν. Am. p. 80, l. 28, μίμυται: Oxf. p. 68, l. 3, μίμνται. Am. p. 83, l. 6, καταλιπῖν δίξαν: Oxf. p. 70, l. 11, καταλιπῖν δίξαν, without the full point. Am. p. 83, l. 14, ἐκ τῶν Τρωϊκῦ πολίμυ: Oxf. p. 70, l. 19, ἐκ τῦ Τρωϊκῦ πολίμυ. Am. p. 85, l. 14, Εὔξινον: Oxf. p. 72, l. 7, Εὔξινον. Am p. 85, l. 26, τῆς τὸ ἐντὸς: Oxf. p. 72, l. 18, τῆς τι ἐντὸς. Am. p. 87, l. 4, θαλάτῃ: Oxf. p. 73, l. 10, θαλάττῃ. Am. p. 89, l. 3, λαμβάνιν: Oxf. p. 75, l. 9, λαμβάνει. Am. p. 90, l. 2, ἴκρυσιν: Oxf. p. 76, l. 3, ἴκρυσιν. Am. p. 95, l. 25, ὕτς φησιν: Oxf. p. 80, l. 37, ὅτός φησιν. Am. p. 100, l. 26, Δηλάντω: Oxf. p. 85, l. 20, Δηλαντω. Am. p. 103, l. 26, τῶν Μισηνῦ: Oxf. p. 88, l. 8, τῦ Μισηνῦ. Am. p. 103, l. 28, τῶν Ὀλύμπω: Oxf. p. 88, l. 9, τῦ Ὀλύμπυ. Am. p. 104, l. 7, φιμὴς: Oxf. p. 88, l. 21, σισμὸς. Am. p. 104, l. 23, ξηρανθῆναι: Oxf. p. 89, l. 12, ξηρανθῆναι. Am. p. 104, l. 26, Ἀλόπης: Oxf. p. 89, l. 15, Ἀλόπης. Am. p. 105, l. 5, διὰ πλῶν: Oxf. p. 89, l. 23, διάπλων. Am. p. 112, l. 20, προπιπλακὸς: Oxf. p. 96, l. 3, προπιπλωκὸς. Am. p. 113, l. 15, ὕτως: Oxf. p. 97, l. 4, ὅτος. Am. p. 115, l. 12, ἐπινόσυν: Oxf. p. 98, l. 20, ἐπινόων. Am. p. 116, l. 21, ἀμιλήσαντω: Oxf. p. 99, l. 31, ἀμιλήσαιλε. Am. p. 119, l. 1, Ἀμισὸν: Oxf. p. 102, l. 34, Ἀμισὸν. Am. p. 119, l. 20, Δημάχυ: Oxf. p. 103, l. 11, Δημάχυ. Am. p. 120, l. 3, ἐν δοξιᾷ: Oxf. p. 103, l. 32, ἐν δεξιᾷ. Am. p. 120, l. 6, ἐκ μαρτυρήμινα: Oxf. p. 103, l. 36, ἐκμαρτυρήμινα. Am. p 121, l. 20, Ὀνησίκρητος: Oxf. p. 104, l. 36, Ὀνησίκριτος. Am. p. 122, l. 5, Ἀμισῦ: Oxf. p. 105, l. 19, Ἀμισῦ. Am. p. 122, l. 8, Ἀμισῦ: Oxf. p. 105, l. 21, Ἀμισῦ. Am. p. 122, l. 22, ἐπιδὴ: Oxf. p. 105, l. 32, ἐπειδὴ

You have here, Mr. Urban, more than Fifty Corrections of the Amsterdam Edition, within the compass of fewer than One Hundred successive Pages of the Oxford Edition. This List does not include any which are merely accentual; and it is confined to the Text, though the Version and Notes would have supplied a still larger number. I have also examined more than Three Hundred of the subsequent Pages, and they bear the same testimony to the *attentive perusal*

perusal of which the Reviewer boasts, and afford the same ground for an unqualified reliance on his candour, and his scrupulous love of truth. X.Y.Z.

114. *The Love of our Country, a Prize Essay, recited in the Theatre at* Oxford, Wednesday, June 14, 1809. 8vo. *pp.* 31. *(Not printed for Sale.)*

THIS Essay (which has been noticed in p. 527) is highly creditable to Mr. Charles-Parr Burney; who already shews himself to be a true scyon of an excellent stock, which has already given us two Doctors, highly eminent in their respective professions; and we earnestly hope that the worthy and venerable Grandfather may long live to see the Grandson pursue those paths to eminence which himself and his Son have so long and so distinguishedly adorned.

115. *Compendium of the Laws and Constitution of* England. *By* W. Enfield, *M.A.* 12*mo.* Tegg. *pp.* 374.

THIS Abridgment of a valuable Commentary on the same subject, though judiciously compiled, from its small bulk can only convey a superficial insight into the magnificent fabrick it professes to describe.

116. *An Introduction to Trade and Business, By* R. Langford, Haydon Square, Minories, London. 8vo.

THIS is a well-digested performance, and is evidently written for those at school preparing either for trade or the counting-house. Its contents are instructive, and agreeable to the modern practice; and to the senior boys at a commercial school the volume before us must be a matter of much importance.

117. *The* Westminster *Spelling Book; containing a Variety of new and easy Reading; with a copious Collection of Spelling. The Whole arranged according to the Order of progressive Difficulty. By* John Cook, *Author of the First Volume of the* Westminster *Spelling Book, and a new Catechism for Children. Vol. II. Seventh Edition, revised and improved.*

IN times like the present, when Vice is afloat, and there are so many things to draw the attention of all ages from the pursuit of knowledge, we are glad to find the Westminster Spelling Book not only calculated to attract the attention of those for whom it is intended, but also to form the mind to virtue. In a variety of cases the Author has stepped aside from the beaten path; he has given his reasons in the Preface to the book, which are highly satisfactory.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We are obliged to R. S. for his Advice; but, as old Age is *honourable*, we cannot forget that we were BORN in January 1731.

The kind Attentions of W. S. are highly gratifying; and his Communications are received with pleasure. Some of them he will find *adopted*; but others would require our Limits to be at least doubled.

To Mr. NISBETT we are much indebted; but should be glad to see his arguments more compressed.

We find it indispensably necessary, in general, to request BREVITY from our Correspondents; and that they will refrain from personal altercation. One intemperate expression produces half a dozen, at least, in answer; and thus proceeds (if not checked) *ad infinitum*. It is needless to point out instances.

We are much indebted to a candid and intelligent Monitor at Winchester College; and shall, as soon as may be practicable, adopt his suggestions. The first of them is so obvious, that he will perceive that it has not escaped our own observation. We should be proud to attract more fully the attention of the Noble Patrons alluded to: Many such are already our warm Friends; but to enumerate names would be impracticable. We scarcely know the NAME of one in a hundred of our Readers.

INDAGATOR will find an account of *Castle Baynard* in every History of London.

S. L. might easily have learned that the See of Glendalugh has been *united* with that of Dublin nearly 600 years.

The Subject of FAIRY RINGS has been again and again discussed in our Volumes.

Dr. H. would be exceedingly obliged to any of our learned Correspondents to inform him who and what CHIFFINCH was? Certainly a low person, raised to enormous wealth and power, or influence, under one of our three first Stuarts. What places of trust, profit, or honour, did he hold? and when?—Also, Who was the person dismissed from a lucrative and honourable post under Government, in the time of Charles II. for not making the most of it, and thereby satirizing his colleagues? What was the office? and when?

Mr. HAMPER's Views of Bighton and Bishop's Sutton Churches, Hants, in our next; with ZENO; A BARRISTER; Dr. RICHARDSON, and A NEW CORRESPONDENT, on Agriculture; &c. &c. &c.

REFLEC-

REFLECTIONS

Occasioned by the present State of Europe.

WHEN first stern Mars, with pestilential breath, [death;
Blew the loud trump, and rais'd the work of
When jealous Nations caught the dire alarms, arms;
And sought for vengeance in the clash of
Frantic with joy, *Ambition* hail'd the hour,
And, bath'd in slaughter, grasp'd at future pow'r;
War'd high the torch by fierce Contention hurl'd, [thro' the world;
Fann'd the dread flames, and spread them
Till frighted Peace, her throne defil'd with gore, [more;
Controuls the actions of mankind no
But, trembling, quits the universal jar,
Drops the meek wand, and leaves the earth to war;
From the wild blaze of angry discord flies,
And, pale with terror, seeks her native skies.

Curs'd be the period when Ambition rose,
The bane of Angels and the source of woes.
Tho' heights celestial claim its hated birth,
Curs'd be the day when first it trod the Earth!
Oh! had it perish'd in the vengeful hour
When bolts of wrath proclaim'd Almighty Pow'r!
Oh! had it wither'd in the scorching light,
Or groan'd in chains of everlasting night!
But doom'd to live—Ambition felt the blow:
Yet sunk, surviving, to the gulph below:
Tho' hurl'd impetuous down, and headlong driv'n, [Heav'n;
Hell caught the monster as it dropt from
Nurs'd the dread fiend, and taught its baneful mind
To shake the world, and desolate mankind.

Go, search the records of th' historic page,
And mark War's progress from the earliest age;
With Xerxes combat on the Spartan shore,
With Persia's monarch wade in streams of gore;
Go, stalk with Pyrrhus o'er the heaps of slain, [plain;
And tread with Cæsar on the sanguine
Down to the present day revert thy sight,
And say why nations against nations fight.
Say, is it Justice that commands the deed,
That points the steel when murder'd thousands bleed?
Say, is it here we trace the source of woe,
The floods of slaughter, and the vengeful blow?
Oh! say if War from public inj'ry springs,
Or wild Ambition in the breasts of Kings?
Let Orphans' tears, and hapless Widows' cries, [sighs,
The Soldier's scars, and Parents' fruitless
The ruin'd Merchant, and the groaning Poor,
The Beggar shiv'ring at the open'd door—
Let the rich honours that on Monarchs wait,
Their gilded trappings, and their lofty state,
Their boundless pow'r, and arbitrary laws,
Let *these* decide, for *these* can tell the cause.

Go, search those realms where Gospel first was spread,
And Christianity uprear'd her head;
Where men no longer to an Idol bow,
Or breathe to Images the ardent vow,
But boast a God who reigns above our view, [true—
World without end, for ever just and
Go, search the vaunted creed, and loudly say, [sway;
If in those realms Devotion holds her
If there mankind, unlike the Pagan tribe,
Shun the wide paths of Infamy and Pride;
Their passions temper'd, and their manners tame,
Christians in deeds, in spirit, as in name?
If there Ambition perishes unknown,
Or sinks in fetters at Devotion's throne?
Oh! Europe, answer,—'mong the first 'twas thine
To hear from lips of truth the word divine;
A word that freed thy long misguided sight,
And brought Religion to the glare of light;
That, pointing to the skies, made battle cease,
And gently whisper'd universal peace.
Is thine a land, the pattern of Reform,
Where fierce Contention cannot raise a storm?
Is such thy glory?—Speak, thou crimson flood! [of blood!
Is such thy boast?—Oh! speak, ye streams

Ill-fated clime! the reign of Peace is o'er,
And Discord rages on thy farthest shore;
'Tis thine, forgetful of each blessing giv'n,
To fly rebellious in the face of Heav'n:
Long steep'd in blood, no more thy fruitful plains
Reward the labours of thy frugal swains:
With rage malignant or revengeful spite,
Man murders man, and glories in the sight;
Thro' slaughter wades, oh! horrible to say!
To gain dominion, or extend his sway;
To shackle nations, where impartial Heav'n
An equal right to Liberty has giv'n!
Yes! thine, O Europe, is the blaze of war;
Thy rulers breathe in undistinguish'd jar;
Wide desolation hovers round on all;
Thy kingdoms totter, and thy sceptres fall!

Say, can thy boasted worship reach the skies,
While acts like these offend Almighty eyes?
Yet round thy shrines the blood-stain'd thousands meet,
And bow submissive at Devotion's feet;

There

There breathe their vows, and waft them to the air,
In loud professions, or in pompous pray'r.
Oh, impious sight! shall mortals, as they kneel, [steel?
Call down a blessing on the murd'ring
What hidden cause averts Jehovah's ire,
Curbs the dread bolt, and chains the wrathful fire?
If Mercy stays the high uplifted rod,
And soothes the vengeance of an angry God,
'Tis Mercy infinite---too great to name,
No tongue can utter, and no mind can frame.

While thus dread War, with unresisted force,
Thro' Europe bends its desolating course;
Why boast we arts that civilize mankind?
That polish nature, and improve the mind?
Can acts like ours, that blot the face of day,
Proclaim the glory of Religion's sway?
Tho' blest with Learning's scientific store,
Say, are we render'd better than before?
Oh! if the voice of Conscience reach'd the ear, [fear!
How the proud boast would vanish into
If round the world we cast impartial eyes,
What shame would follow! what confusion rise!
Not Europe's plains, with streaming gore bespread, [red.
Could match the crimson of the guilty

Oh! mark the dire effects of warlike rage,
And mourn the vices that deform the age;
How have we turn'd each blessing to a curse! [worse!
And learnt, thro' Knowledge, only to be
Since Art and Science first their dawn began,
Expanding reason and exalting man,
Wide thro' the world has spread the stream of gore, [fore.
And weapons flourish'd never known be-
Such the wrong bias to Invention giv'n!
Such the perversion of the will of Heav'n!

But oh! if civiliz'd and polish'd climes
Can 'gender deeds so foul and black with crimes,
Blest are those realms where Science, never known,
Leaves simple Nature to enjoy her throne;
Where, wild in manners as devoid in mind,
The untaught Savage ranges unconfin'd:
For oh! if Learning only ends in this---
"Wisdom is Folly---Ignorance is Bliss."

Yes! thine, O Europe! is the sinful land,
Where full Oppression lifts an iron hand;
Where shapeless Ruin undistinguish'd falls,
Tho' Virtue bleeds, or weeping Pity calls;
Where mad Ambition shackles Freedom down,
To stretch a kingdom, or usurp a crown.
Well may Humanity such acts disown,
As shake the basis of her tranquil throne;
And Christianity with blushes view
The aims mankind so eagerly pursue!
Say ye, whose wranglings shake the solid ball,
Who grasp at pow'r amidst a nation's fall;
Say, thoughtless monsters! thus from age to age
Must thousands *die* to glut unfeeling rage?
Ye scepter'd monarchs! guardians of mankind! [sign'd;
Such the great charge by Nature's God de-
Say, when shall War and dire contention cease, [Europe rest in peace?
When Rancour sheathe her sword, and
Far distant, far, the glorious morn appears,
Obscur'd in clouds, and wrapp'd in gloomy fears;
No smiling prospect cheers the drooping soul, [whole;
Hope shrinks affrighted ere she views the
Back on the past we turn, with pensive eye,
And trace the future with a boding sigh!

O Thou, whose throne for ever stands secure,
Its form eternal, and its basis sure;
Around whose head the rays of Glory beam, [preme!
Thy arm Omnipotent! thy power Su-
To Thee all Nature lies exposed to view,
Thy sight unbounded as thy word is true!
Yet wild Ambition rages unconfin'd,
Hurls ruin down, and tramples on mankind.

How art thou hid from Man's enquiring gaze! [ways;
Thy aims are dark, and intricate thy
Around thee dwells impenetrable night,
Yet shall my soul acknowledge all is right*,
Yet will I own thy purpose must be good,
Tho' Slaughter's deluge fills the earth with blood;
Tho' wide Oppression rules without a bound,
And Reason, stagg'ring as she looks around,
Views thy *permission* with a wond'ring eye,
And, lost in darkness, dares to ask thee "why?"
Humbled, I'll bow, and prostrate in the dust,
Own *Thou* art wise, beneficent, and just.

Sept. 3, 1809. OSCAR.

ADDRESS

On the Opening of Covent Garden Theatre, *Sept.* 18, 1809. *Written by* G. COLMAN, *Esq. and spoken by Mr.* KEMBLE.

IN early Greece, and in a barbarous age,
A wretched tumbril was the Actor's stage:
The muse, with cheek reclin'd in pensive shame, [Fame.
Blush'd for her wand'rers from the path of

---

* The Author does not mean to say that every thing is right as to the world, but only as relates to the Creator.

Æschylus

Æschylus sprang;—and storm'd, as he arose, [foes.
His country's passions, like his country's
Rough from the battle, train'd to vanquish men,
Even as his sword he wielded, so his pen.
He smote the heart, the trembling sense oppress'd,
And gave no quarter to the human breast.
Yet, Stage improvement mark'd the Soldier's sway, [lay.
And ting'd with taste the Captives to his
Then, first, (the cart of Thespis overthrown) [known:
Form'd by rude planks, a Theatre was
Cop'd by the heavens, it o'erspread the lawn,
And light on scenic dress appear'd to dawn.
But, all divine, when Sophocles appear'd,
'Twas then the Drama's Majesty was rear'd,
Builders and decorators came—their boast,
Was who could grace the lofty Poet most:
The lofty Poet lack'd not brains to know
That Dramatists require the drama's show.
Nature's perfection springs from various parts; [arts.
And "Nature's Mirror" needs the sister
Hence grew the splendour of the scene—and hence
The hand-maids that embellish eloquence:
Dance, music, painting, pageantry, parade,
All that give zest, or yield illusion aid.
Rome caught the sparks from Greece; improv'd the plan; [ran.
At last the flame through modern Europe
Our scene now decks, in an illumin'd age,
The Bards who first gave vigour to our stage:
Thus Shakspeare's fire burns brighter than of yore; [no more!
And may the Stage that boasts him burn
From this our fabric—banish we, to-night,
Figures worn threadbare, metaphors grown trite.
No Phœnix from her ashes shall arise,
Safe to our thoughts, as sparrows to our eyes;
No naked truism be cloak'd anew,
To tell that fire, which cheers, consumes us too;
No—let a Briton now to Britons speak;
His cause is strong, altho' his language weak.
We feel, with glory, all to Britain due,
And British artists rais'd the pile for you;
While, zealous as our patrons, here we stand,
To guard the staple genius of our land.
Solid our building, heavy our expense;
We rest our claim on your munificence:
What ardour plans a Nation's taste to raise,
A Nation's liberality repays.

The Devotions of a Romanist's *Widow, as performed at Midnight in the Abbey of* St. Alban's.

WHEN the shades of the Evening their curtains have clos'd [ness around;
And Night spreads her mantle of dark-
When Ghosts, and hobgoblins, and Sprites are suppos'd [ground;
To wander perplexed, o'er sepulchral
At the still midnight hour, a fond Widow[a], 'tis said, [repairs;
To the tomb of her Lord at St. Alban's
And, in the dark vault where her husband is laid, [and prayers.
For repose of his soul offers Requiems
Ye Prophets, Apostles, and Martyrs, she cries, [above;
Who form the grand army triumphant
May your prayers[b] and your merits like incense arise, [love.
And propitiate Heaven in behalf of my
Immaculate Virgin, thou Mother of God,
And holy St. Anna[c] his Grandmother[d] too; [venly abode,
Look down from the seats of your hea-
And accept the petitions I offer to you.
Bless'd Mary! in right of a Mother, command[e] [save;
Thy lovely Son Jesus my husband to

---

[a] *a fond widow.*] A respectable gentleman lately deceased, it is affirmed, has left injunctions in his will, that his Widow shall, for a certain number of nights, enter the vault at midnight where his corpse is laid, and there pray for the repose of his soul—a request which she fulfils. It is also said that the priest who attends her offers masses; but that probably is only report.

[b] In a prayer to the Martyrs in the "Horæ sec. usum Sarum," I read these words: "Omnes sancti Martyres, vos deprecor ne me patiamini perire in peccatis meis; sed in omni necessitate atque periculo sitis mihi advocati et defensores, ut passionum vestrarum interveientibus meritis particeps esse valeam æternæ felicitatis."

And in a prayer to the Apostles, in ibidem, "Omnes sancti Apostoli et electi discipuli Domini, &c. per ipsum vos deprecor quem tanto fervore dilexistis et secuti estis, me quàm solventes à vinculis peccatorum perducatis ad patriam civium supernorum, &c."

[c] The following is part of a hymn to St. Anna, ex Brev. Sarum ad. Jul. 26,

O vas cœlestis gratiæ — Per te precamur anxiè
Mater Reginæ virginum, — Remissionem criminum, &c.

[d] *Grandmother of God.*] St. Anna was mother to Mary.

[e] *command.*] In one of the prayers to the Virgin before the Reformation are these words: "Do thou protect us, drive away evil from us, and require good things for us, and

Pluck his soul from the fire, like a flame-burning brand, [the grave.
And his body redeem from the power of

While on earth tho' the Protestant's creed he profess'd,
Yet as, dearest Lady, he lov'd me so well;

O grant that he too may ascend with the blest, [hell!
And not lie with heretics burning in

Ye saints who, by miracles sav'd from the dead, [viaries tell;
At your tombs still perform them, as Bre-

St Dennis[f], who walk'd after losing thy head, [well.
And St. Winifred[g] patroness of Holy-

St. Alban[h], thou martyr, at whose holy shrine [invoke;
The blind receiv'd sight, thy prayers I

With Amphibalus[i] too, dear companion of thine,
But by infidels said to be only thy cloak.

Ye eleven thousand virgins[k] all slain by the Hunns, [your aid;
With St. Ursula your leader, afford him

Assist Monks and Priors, and ye Sopwell nuns[l], [were laid.
Whose bones in or near to this Abbey

Ye holy archangels, ye angels and saints,
Who assemble together on Allhallows[m] day, [our plaints,
When God shows most mercy in hearing
O then for my husband in unison pray.

And now, O my guardian[n], to whom poor I is giv'n [ble-like this;
To conduct through a world full of trou-
O bring me at length to my husband in heaven, [bliss.
And lead me triumphant to regions of

If I 'm doom'd all the rest of my life to remain [pure;
A widow on earth, may my body be
My mind be kept chaste from Sin's defiling stain, [dure!
And may I with patience all trials en-

St. Michael[o] archangel be my coat of mail,
St. Gabriel my helmet, St. Raphael my shield;
St. Uriel defend me when dangers assail,
And grant to temptations I never may yield.

St. Cherubim be thou the health of my days, [breast;
St. Seraphim be thou as truth in my
Archangels and angels defend me always,
And take me at last to the realms of the blest.

*** The interesting Lines "On an Old Gibraltar Soldier" in our next.

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and in right of a mother command thy son." In martiali 1493.

In Canone Missæ, sect. 80, it is said, "The Lord was with the Virgin Mary and she with the Lord in the same work of redemption; and Carolus Scribanius writes, He cannot tell which to prefer, the Mother's milk or the Son's blood. *Vide in Amphitheatro honoris.*"

These assertions have never been put into the Index expurgatorius; consequently are not disowned by the Romanists still.

[f] *St. Dennis the patron of France.*] In the Roman Missal, printed at Paris 1520, one of the hymns after mentioning several circumstances of his death, relates how a multitude of the heavenly host accompanied him, carrying his own head in his hand, and saying, Glory be to thee, O Lord! The verse I allude to is this:

Sed cadaver mox erexit, Angelorum concio:
Truncus truncum caput vexit Tam præclara passio
Quo ferente hoc direxit Repleat nos gaudio. Amen.

[g] St. Winifred's story is well known.

[h] The story of Duke Humphrey detecting the pretended miracle at St. Alban's shrine needs no comment.

[i] St. Amphibalus being the Greek word for *Cloak*, it has been asserted, on St. Alban's cloak being reverenced as a relick, the ignorant monks at length dubbed it a Saint.

[k] *Eleven thousand virgins.*] These virgins are addressed in many Roman Liturgies.

[l] *Sopwell nuns.*] Sopwell was the name of a nunnery near St. Alban's.

[m] *Allhallows day.*] In a homily on the festival of All Saints, f. 148, are these words in old English: "On Alhallowes day our prayers shall be sooner herde than any other day; for this day all the saints in Heaven come togyder to pray to God for us; and therefore we may well knowe, that all coming togyder shall be sooner herde than yf they come but by one or two by themselfe."

[n] The lady having invoked the saints for her husband, now addresses her guardian angel. In Ritual. Rom. in visitat. infirm. I find this prayer: "Sancte Angele Dei mihi custos assiste, omnes sancti angeli et omnes sancti intercedite pro me, et mihi succurite.

[o] In a prayer in Hor. sec. us. Sarum are these words:

✝ Sancte Michael esto mihi lorica
✝ Sancte Gabriel esto mihi galea
✝ Sancte Raphael esto mihi scutum
✝ Sancte Uriel esto mihi defensor
✝ Sancte Cherubim esto mihi sanitas
✝ Sancte Seraphim esto mihi veritas
✝ Et omnes sancti angeli et archangeli me custodiant, protegant, et defendant, et ad vitam æternam me perducant, Amen.

Pa-

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1809.

House of Lords, May 16.

Lord *Erskine* moved the second reading of his Bill for preventing Cruelty to Animals. This Bill, his Lordship observed, had two great objects in view: The first, to establish the principle, that the dominion of mankind over the brute creation was never intended by the Great Creator to allowing any wanton and uncalled-for exercise of severity over those beings, which were intended for the use and assistance of man: The second, that what the Bill proposed to enact, did not give rise to any new question of Law; nor would it confer any new or dangerous power on the Magistrate. His Lordship then adverted with peculiar feeling and eloquence to the many abuses of this nature which were known to exist; and dwelt with particular severity on the practice of literally starving horses, the better to prepare their flesh and skins for sale, and to prevent the market from being at any time overstocked. Of the practice of overlabouring hackneycoach-horses and beasts of burden, and above all the sport of making bets to ascertain how far horses might prove to outstrip those powers with which Nature had endowed them, he adduced a great variety of shocking instances. Of horse-racing and bull-baiting, he should not say much. The one certainly contributed to improve the breed of that noble animal (the horse) in this country; the other, however, being thought of essential use to the national character, he should not war with—he should only say that his Bill should comprise the Bull as well as the Horse, nor should it even omit that poor animal the Ass. His Lordship laid it down as a principle, that property in animals did not give a right to urge them beyond their powers. They were made for the use, not the abuse of man *.

The *Lord Chancellor* acquiesced in the general principle and sentiments upon which his Learned and Noble Friend grounded the propriety of the Bill. He had, however, objections to many parts of it; but, as these objections would be matter of mere detail, he should defer them till the Bill was in a Committee.

May 17.

An appeal, in the shape of a Writ of Error, brought by Mr. White, editor of a weekly newspaper, for the purpose of having the judgment of imprisonment in the gaol of Gloucester, which was passed upon him for a libel some time since, reversed, was presented. The ground of error assigned was, the illegality of being condemned to suffer that imprisonment in another county than where the alledged offence for which he was prosecuted was stated to have been committed, and in another county also than that wherein he was convicted.—Mr. *Clifford*, for the defendant, addressed their Lordships in an animated speech, the general purport of which was directed against the alledged unconstitutionality and injustice of the sentence. His reasoning went upon two distinct grounds: The first, that the sentence was contrary to the principles of Magna Charta, and therefore illegal; the second, that if it were strictly legal, and within the letter of the Law, yet that it was oppressive and cruel.—The *Attorney General*, in a speech replete with strong legal points, supported the propriety of the sentence. He shewed, from a vast variety of cases, that the Court of King's Bench had the power, the authority, and the law with them, in exercising its discretion in matters of criminal misdemeanour, as to where and what gaol they might send their criminals to.

House of Commons, May 18.

Mr. *Foster* read a letter from Mr. Quintin Dick, which stated that the report of Lord Castlereagh's having desired him to vacate his Seat, rather than vote against the Duke of York, was not true.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, in which 600,000*l.* were voted for the Prince of the Brazils.

House of Lords, May 19.

In the appeal The King v. White, Mr. Clifford resumed his arguments in favour of the Writ of Error moved for by the defendant, for the purpose of reversing the judgment passed upon him in the Court of King's Bench.—The *Lord Chancellor* contended, that the Jurisdiction of the King's Bench extended to all parts of the kingdom, and embodied his opinion in the shape of a question to the Judges.—Lord Justice *Mansfield* interpreted the opinion of the Judges as coinciding with the Noble Lord on the Woolsack.—Lord *Erskine* admitted that the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench had constitutionally the extension which his learned Friend seemed to give to it. The *Lord Chancellor* then moved that the judgment of the Court below be affirmed; and it was affirmed accordingly.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *R. Ward*, after briefly recapitulating, in a neat speech, the important services performed by the late gallant Capt. Hardinge,

* See a copious analysis of this excellent speech in pp. 545,65.., of our present volume.

dinge, of the Piedmontaise, moved for the erection of a monument to his memory in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London. Agreed to.

On the second reading of the Bill for preventing trafficking for seats in Parliament, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the Bill appeared objectionable to him in the description of the offence; in the punishment annexed to it; and in the precautionary measures taken against it. He aprehended, that, as it now stood, its operation would be much greater than was intended by the Hon. Mover. It would incapacitate proprietors from the sale of Burgage Tenure, as well as from the sale of any species of property which included political influence. It would also have the effect of preventing any person who might have voted, or intended to vote, for any Member of Parliament, from receiving any office through their recommendation.

May 24.

The Highgate Archway Bill was thrown out.

Col. *Shipley* called the attention of the House to two Army regulations. By the first, introduced by the Duke of York, it was fixed that no Officer should be capable of being appointed a Field Officer until he had served six years; and by the regulation of the present Commander-in-Chief, the time of service was extended to nine years before any Officer could be promoted to a Lieutenant-colonelcy. Thus stood the orders for regulating the Army on the 20th of March last, when Lord Burghersh, who had been about five years in the Army, was, on the 11th of May, promoted to the rank of Lieut.-colonel, in direct violation of these regulations *. Jobbing had begun very early in this young Nobleman's military career; for, as he was informed, his very first commission (an Ensigncy in 1803) had been antedated. In Jan. 1804, he obtained his Lieutenancy, and a Company in the same year. His majority was dated on the 4th May 1809, by which he was passed over many Captains of older standing; many indeed who were Captains before he was in the Army, as was the case of a very meritorious Officer in the regiment to which he was appointed, Capt. Grant. Yet this was not all; for in the very next Gazette, on the 11th May, he was gazetted as a Lieut.-colonel, and was by this step put over the heads of every Major in the Army, of whom there were no fewer than 600, some of them Officers before the Noble Lord was born. A more flagrant instance of injustice and undue influence never occurred in the military annals; and he could only attribute it to the Noble Lord being the son of a Cabinet Minister.

Lord *Castlereagh* observed that the promotion was a mark of Royal favour, and the fulfilment of a special promise; and hinted that an acquiescence in the motion would trench upon the Royal Prerogative.

Lords *Temple*, *Newark*, *H. Petty*, and Sir *C. Burrell*, supported the motion, which was subsequently carried by a majority of five.

Mr. *Foster* brought forward the Irish Budget, and submitted the following statements:—*Ways and Means:* Unappropriated Balances, 1,739,381*l.*: Deduct unfunded Debt, 29,080*l.*; Ditto Arrear to Howth, 3,814*l.*; Ditto, Navigations, 191,793*l.*; 224,687*l.* Total, 1,514,694*l.*—Estimated Revenue, 4,500,000*l.*; Loan in Great Britain, 3 Millions British, 3,250,000*l.*, Ditto, Ireland, 1,250,000*l.*; 4,500,000*l.* Total, 10,514,694*l.*—*Supply*, Quota for Ireland, 6,273,966*l.*—British, 6,796,796*l.*; Interest and Sinking Fund, 3,690,404*l.* Total, 10,487,200*l.*—Excess of Ways and Means, 27,494*l.* Total, 10,514,694*l.*—Money to be borrowed, 4,500,000*l.* Irish. Interest and Sinking Fund thereon, 264,000*l.* (in 1809)—212,800*l.*—*Ways and Means*: 1. Prohibiting Raw Corn in Brewery, 248,000*l.* half-a-year 124,000*l.* 2. Increase duty on strength of Spirits, 130,000*l.* two months, 32,500*l.* 3. Increase work on Stills, 240,000*l.* two months, 20,000*l.*—Total, 216,500*l.*

May 25.

Sir *T. Turton* brought in a Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in England.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up a Message from his Majesty, stating that, the antient relations of good understanding and friendship between his Majesty and the Emperor of Austria having been happily restored, and confirmed by a Treaty, which would in due time be laid before that House—his Majesty was desirous of affording his Imperial Majesty some pecuniary assistance in his contest against the common Enemy, as well as to afford succours to the Spanish cause, and to give consistency and effect to the exertions of the People of Portugal, in defence of their Government and national independence.

Major *Palmer* then brought forward, in a neat speech, the claims of his Father on Government for improving the revenue of the Post-office; and quoted a variety of cases, as well as the opinion of Lord Mansfield, to shew the dangerous consequences which would result by exempting Ministers from any responsibility for public contracts. The law on this head, he observed, was not intended to oppress those with whom such contracts

* Lord Burghersh's appointment as Lieutenant-colonel was, in consequence, revoked. EDIT.

tracts were made. It must be admitted that Parliament had decided in favour of Mr. Palmer's claims, or that it had not decided on the merits of the case at all: in the former case, the decision ought to be given effect to; in the latter, he ought to be allowed to seek justice at another tribunal. The Hon. Gentleman, after stating at some length the merits of his Relative, concluded by moving "That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to allow the claims of J. Palmer, Esq. on the Receiver-general of the Post office, founded on an agreement for improving the Post-office, to be heard before a jury; and to order that the Receiver-general do defend the action brought by Mr. Palmer in one of the Courts of Record in Westminster.

Some discussion ensued, when the Address was opposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Messrs. *Long* and *Rose*; and supported by *Sir T. Turton*, Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Windham*, *Horner*, *Adam*, and *Fuller*; and on the House dividing, there appeared for it, 127, against it 123—Majority 4.

May 26.

Sir *S. Romilly* moved for a return of the persons committed to various prisons of the Empire, and of those transported, from the year 1805 to 1808.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought a Message from his Majesty, stating, that he had desired a return of all Livings in England and Wales, under the value of 100*l.* and 150*l.* *per annum*, in order to improve the Acts of Queen Anne for the augmentation of income to the poor Clergy, and requesting his faithful Commons to make some regulations on this head.

In the Committee of Supply, three millions were voted for the service of the Emperor of Austria, and that of Spain and Portugal, and 300,000*l.* for the exigencies of Ireland; the former sum to be raised by Exchequer Bills.

The adjourned debate on the Seats in Parliament Bill was then resumed. Sir *J. Newport*, Mr. *W. Smith* and Mr. *D. Giddy*, supported the Bill; and expressed themselves in favour of a temperate Reform.

Sir *F. Burdett*, conceiving that no good could possibly result from the adoption of the present measure, opposed it.

Mr. *Wardle* avowed his conviction, that, by due œconomy in the public expenditure, the consequence of a fair representation of the people in Parliament, burthens to the annual amount of eleven millions might be saved.

Mr. *Windham* opposed the Bill, because it was the first step towards Parliamentary Reform.

Messrs. *Perceval*, *Tierney*, *Bathurst*, *Adam*, *Barham*, and Lord *Milton*, severally spoke, when the Bill was committed without a division.

May 30.

Sir *J. Newport* moved some Resolutions respecting the advancement of Mr. B. Hill to the Inspector Generalship of the Revenue Department in Ireland, in consequence of a charge of corruption having been established against that Gentleman while holding a minor situation. A short but warm discussion ensued, in the course of which, Mr. *Foster* having moved the previous question, it was carried by a majority of 27.

Mr. *Wardle* moved for a return of all persons connected with the Medical Department of our Army in the West Indies, together with the dates of their appointments, specifying the situation from which they had been raised to them, &c. The Hon. Mover stated, that out of 20,000 men employed in the West Indies, 13,000 had fallen victims to disease, from the inattention and ignorance of the Medical Department in that quarter. He would undertake to prove, by incontestible documents then in the possession of a Medical Gentleman (Dr. Chisholm), that instead of 10*l.* *per cent.* the usual allowance, 100 *per cent.* had been charged on the expenditure for Medicines. An overcharge of 15,000*l.* actually took place in this article alone. On the whole, he was firmly persuaded that a saving of 100,000*l.* in the present expenditure might be made. Agreed to.

May 31.

The Resolutions of the Committee of Supply were taken into consideration.

On the Resolution for granting a Vote of Credit for three millions, to assist Austria, Spain, and Portugal, Mr. *Whitbread* agreed to one part of the Resolution, and not to the other. The cause of the Peninsula was glorious; and its cause ought to receive every assistance from this country, though he could not but look forward towards the result with extreme diffidence. Recent events in Germany plainly shewed that Austria had gone to war without making a good calculation of her own strength, or that of her Enemy. Flattering accounts were circulated, of insurrections having taken place in favour of Austria; but every one knew Buonaparte had marched from the Rhine to Vienna in a shorter time than he did when he subdued the country before. He would not, for his part, consent that a single shilling should be expended to support the Austrian cause, conceiving that our resources ought to be most carefully husbanded, that we might make the firmer stand.—Mr. *Canning* replied at some length; after which, the Resolution

solution was carried, and Mr. Whitbread's Address negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 1.

Lord *Sidmouth* moved for a return of the number of licences which had of late years been granted to Dissenters, observing that many persons took out these licences in order to exempt themselves from the Militia; also of the number of Meeting-houses erected.—Adjourned.

In the Commons the same day, the House went into a Committee on the Bill for augmenting the Judges Salaries. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated the income of the Puisne Judges to be at present only 2000*l. per annum*, a sum inadequate to the support of an establishment necessary to uphold the dignity of those honourable persons. He should propose to augment their annual income to 3000*l.* He would also propose an additional 1000*l.* to the salaries of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the two Chief Justices. Since 1772, no provision had been made for augmenting the salaries of the Welsh Judges, to whom he would now propose an addition of 300*l. per annum*. The Resolution was agreed to, with an amendment proposed by Mr. W. Wynne, for adding 400*l.* to the salaries of the Welsh Judges.

The House then went into a Committee on the Seats in Parliament Bill; when the *Speaker*, in a very impressive speech, pointed out the necessity the House was under of marking with its severest reprobation the traffick for seats, which, with an utter oblivion of the genuine feelings and true character of Parliament, they had recently heard avowed and justified. If they failed to mark the traffick with their reprobation, they would give it a legislative sanction; and the scandal brought on Parliament and the Nation would be greater than had ever yet fallen upon them.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* did not think the Bill properly and sufficiently defined the offence against which it was directed; and proposed several amendments, which, after a protracted discussion, it was agreed should be printed separate from the Bill.

June 2.

The House went into a Committee for the consideration of the Third Report of the Committee on Public Expenditure:—Mr. *Martin* observed that the Permanent Taxes amounted to 30,100,000*l.*, while the interest of our National debt amounted to 31,368,000*l.* consequently there was an annual defalcation of 1,268,000*l.* for which, the War Taxes must be permanently pledged. After impressing on the Committee the absolute necessity of economy, he moved his first Resolution, which was a general declaration to that effect.

Mr. *Huskisson* observed, that the Hon. Gentleman was incorrect when he stated that the amount of the Permanent Taxes was not equal to the discharge of the interest of the Public Debt. On the contrary, last year they had voted a surplus of between four and five millions out of the Consolidated Fund, independent of the other heavy charges to which that Fund was liable. The mistake had arisen from the Hon. Gentleman confounding the produce of the Permanent Taxes with the Consolidated Fund, whereas the difference between their amounts was not less than about eight millions. He admitted that the Revenue had fallen short last year by about 500,000*l.*; but this sum was too trivial to occasion any despondency.—The first Resolution was then put.

Mr. *Rose* took a retrospect of former periods of our history; and contended generally that greater savings had been made of late years than could have been expected. He entered into a defence of Mr. Pitt's Administration, and declared that in 1805, 196 sinecure and patent places, which were unknown to the publick, had been abolished by that great Statesman, and a saving to the amount of 250,000*l.* been made.

Mr. *Whitbread* acknowledged the merit of Mr. Pitt as a financier, and spoke in high terms of his disinterestedness; but still thought that the resources of the country had been wasted. He should propose, as an amendment to the Resolution, that no person should hold a seat in that House having a sinecure or other private place of emolument under the Crown.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the Amendment.

The first Resolution was then carried.

June 6.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for preventing the Sale of Seats in Parliament. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed an amendment to the money-clause, which, after some discussion, was rejected by a majority of 21.

Mr. *Tierney* then proposed another amendment, upon which however the House did not divide.

June 7.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted: For augmenting the livings of the poorer Clergy, 100,000*l.*; to the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, as a remuneration for the loss sustained by him in ameliorating the cotton manufactory, by the invention of machines, 10,000*l.*; for the printing of the Journals, 3,057*l.*; for the preservation of the timber in the New Forest, 4,500*l.*; and for the building of the Royal Naval Asylum, and the support of that Establishment for 1807, 35,000*l.*—On the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Seats in Parliament

sent Bill, many clauses were, by mutual consent, struck out of the Bill, and some others amended.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed a clause, by which those persons who obtained their returns by an express agreement for the granting of offices, should be deprived of their seats; and that those individuals who procured such returns for others by an express agreement for the granting of offices, should be subject to certain penalties. After some discussion, the House divided on the clause, which was carried by a majority of 35.

June 8.

Mr. *Creevey's* motion, censuring the Lords of the Treasury for the grant of a house in Downing-street to the President of the Board of Controul, worth 900*l.* was, after some discussion, negatived without a division.

Mr. *Whitbread*, after adverting to the increasing influence of the Crown in that House, and the absolute necessity of its speedy reduction, moved, "That the House, in the course of the next Session, will take into its consideration the necessity of limiting the number of those persons who hold seats in Parliament, together with emoluments and places under the Crown." The Hon. Gentleman stated that this was a measure totally unconnected with parliamentary reform, though it had for its object to unite the parties who were favourable and adverse to that measure.

Messrs. *Ponsonby* and *Tierney*, and Lords *H. Petty* and *Folkestone*, supported the motion; which was opposed by Messrs. *Canning*, *Perceval*, *Rose*, &c. On a division, there appeared for the resolution 54, against it 113—Majority 59.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee for the farther consideration of Mr. Martin's Resolutions on the 3d Report of the Committee on Public Expenditure; when Mr. *Bankes* proposed an amendment, abolishing all unnecessary offices, and reducing the amount of those performed by Deputy to the amount of allowance paid to such Deputy. The amendment was negatived without a division.

June 9.

On the third reading of the Irish Revenue Regulation Bill, Sir *J. Newport* moved for the omission of a clause, which went to the extent of protecting all Officers in the department of the Inland Excise from the penalties of the Act of 1806.

Messrs. *Foster*, *Perceval*, and *Croker*, spoke in favour of the clause, which was, however, rejected by a majority of six.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Seats in Parliament Bill; when the *Chancellor* proposed an Amendment, by which the penalty for making a gift or promise, in order to obtain a return to Parliament, was fixed at 1000*l.* (besides the original 500*l.*); and the person so making a gift or promise was rendered incapable of sitting in Parliament for the county, city, borough, &c. for which he was in this manner returned. Agreed to.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-Office, *August* 19. The following Dispatches have been received from Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart. K. B. Rear-admiral of the White, &c. addressed to Hon. W. W. Pole.

Kangaroo, in the West Scheld, off the Kabeot, Aug. 11.

Sir,

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I am this moment going up to Bathz, in South Beveland, which has been attacked by a strong detachment of the Enemy's flotilla, and which by Sir R. Keates's reports, consists of two frigates, one bearing a Vice-admiral's flag, 30 brigs, eight luggers or schooners, and 14 gun-boats. —I was under the necessity of detaining our flotilla, to prevent supplies being thrown into the garrison at Flushing, and to assist in cutting off its communication with Cadsand; which service was effectually done, except during the late heavy gales, which drove the gun-boats from their stations, and prevented our ships entering the Scheld, from the circumstance of their not being able to weigh their anchors. Since the weather has moderated, the wind has provokingly drawn round to the South East, which is the only obstacle that prevents Lord W. Stuart, with a squadron of 10 heavy frigates, passing Flushing, as well as Rear-admiral Lord Gardner, with the effective line-of-battle-ships, taking up the anchorage in Dykeshook Bay, where I intend his Lordship shall remain, with a view of having the assistance of that squadron in our further operations against the Enemy, and eventually to proceed up the Scheld.—The divisions of the army under the Earl of Rosslyn and Marquis of Huntly landed on South Beveland on the 9th.—The cavalry and ordnance ships, with the brigs and some sloops of war, have passed through the Slough into the West Scheld, and are now availing themselves of every favourable tide to proceed to Bathz. I am also endeavouring to warp the Pallas and Circe through by the same Channel, and with every probability of success. Sir Home Popham was detached with some gun-vessels, for the purpose of sounding the

the river, and of joining Sir Richard Keates at Bathz.—The batteries are not yet ready to open on Flushing; therefore I hope to be here again in time to co-operate with the army in the attack on that garrison. I am concerned to add, that the Enemy has cut the dyke to the right of the town, and the island is likely to be inundated. I have ordered Rear-admiral Otway to send the Monmouth and Agincourt to England for water, as soon as they can be got down from Zierickzee; and earnestly intreat that other means may be adopted for supplying the army and navy from England, as I apprehend all the water in this Island will be spoiled by the inundation, and that there is not more in the other Islands than is necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants. Their Lordships must be aware that, in this extensive and complicated service, it is impossible for me to enter so fully into detail as I could wish, especially as our arrangements must vary in proportion with the movements of the Enemy.—In my absence I have directed Rear-admiral Otway to superintend the several duties relative to the investment of this Island, and to correspond with the Admiralty on all matters of service.—Capt. Dobie, who acted in the Pallas during the absence of Capt. Seymour, is the bearer of this dispatch. He had my flag for some time in that ship, and has been particularly attentive to the public service.—In consequence of the protracted siege of Flushing, and the necessity for the flotilla going up the Scheld, I have ordered guns from the ships of war to fit twenty transports as gun-ships, and with the launches of the ships under Rear-admiral Otway, to form a flotilla for the lower part of the Scheld, which I trust their Lordships will approve.—You will please likewise to inform their Lordships that Lord Gardner has ordered the Centaur and Thesens to cruise off the Texel.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Kangaroo, in the West Scheld, Aug. 12.

Sir, Having directed the frigates named in the margin * to proceed up the West Scheld, under the orders of Lord Wm. Stuart, Captain of the Lavinia, the moment the wind was favourable, that zealous Officer availed himself of a light air from the westward on the afternoon of the 11th instant, notwithstanding the tide was against his proceeding, and passed the batteries between Flushing and Cadsand. The ships were under the Enemy's fire nearly two hours. The gallant and seaman-like manner in which this squadron was conducted, and their steady and well-directed fire, excited in my breast the warmest sensations of admiration. The army witnessed their exertions with applause; and I am certain their Lordships will duly appreciate the services of Lord Wm. Stuart, the Captains, Officers, seamen, and marines, on this occasion. No very material accident happened, except by a shell striking L'Aigle, and which fell through her decks into the bread-room, where it exploded; one man was killed, and four others wounded; her stern frame is much shattered.—Lord Wm. Stuart's modest letter accompanies this dispatch, together with a return of the killed and wounded, and the damages sustained by His Majesty's ships in forcing the entrance of this river.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Lavinia, in the Scheld, Aug. 11.

Sir, I have the honour to inclose you a report of the killed and wounded, and the damage sustained on board his Majesty's ships, which you did me the honour to place under my orders to force through the passage of the Scheld, between the batteries of Flushing and Cadsand. As from your position you must have been a witness to the execution of this service, I have only to thank you for the honour you did me in placing the squadron under my orders.

WM. STUART.

Amethyst, 1 killed, 1 wounded.—*L'Aigle*, 1 killed, 4 wounded, (among the latter is Lieut. H. L. Unie, of the Marines).—*Heroine*, 2 wounded.—*Perlin*, 2 wounded.—Total, 2 killed, 9 wounded.

Kangaroo, in the West Scheld, Aug. 13.

Sir, I had dispatched Sir Home Popham with the sloops, brigs and vessels, named in the margin †, together with a light flotilla, under Captains Lyford, Lowe, and Buck, up the West Scheld, to sound and buoy the channels of that river, to enable the larger ships to advance, for the purpose of putting into execution the ulterior objects of this Expedition. Sir Home Popham has executed this service with his usual judgment and correctness. I have the honour to inclose, for their Lordships information, a copy of a letter I have received from Sir Richard Keates, to whom I have given the command of the naval part of our operations in the upper part of both Schelds, until I get the frigates advanced

* Lavinia, Heroine, Amethyst, Rota, Nymphen, L'Aigle, Euryalus, Statira, Dryad, and Perlin.

† Sky-lark, Harpy, Challenger, La Fleche, Pilot, Parthian, Darin, Thais, Cracker, Bloodhound, Galgo (Rocket ship.)

under

under Lord William Stuart, and which will be done with the utmost dispatch.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Fort Bathz, August 12.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of your directions, I arrived at Bathz yesterday; and in order, if practicable, to make an attack on the enemy's flotilla more complete, I ordered thirty flat boats armed with carronades, and some other boats from the ships under my orders, to rendezvous at this place, and meet the flotilla under Sir Home Popham; but before the arrival of either, six of the Enemy's gun-boats having grounded on a bank within reach of the artillery of the fort, after sustaining some injury by it, were abandoned; five of which were destroyed, and the other brought in. The arrival of Sir Home Popham and my boats from the East Scheld took place nearly at the same time; but the Enemy's flotilla moved up to Lillo with the same tide that brought ours to Bathz, one of which was handsomely burned by the advanced gun-boats, almost amongst them. As the navigation of the West Scheld is now open as far as it can possibly be cleared by the Navy, and a flotilla force of upwards of fifty sail in the East Scheld demand attention, and I can at any time return in a few hours to this place, it is my intention to repair this morning to the Superb, where I have ordered the boats of my division. Sir Home Popham is examining the channels. Although we are now masters of the navigation to Lillo, it may be proper to observe, that it is in the Enemy's power, by sending a superior naval force, to deprive us of it, as far as Bathz (before some larger ships ascend), whenever he pleases.

R. G. KEATS.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Aug. 19. The following Dispatch was this day received from the Earl of Chatham, K. G.

Head-Quarters, Middleburgh, Aug. 16.

My Lord, I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that on the 13th inst. the batteries before Flushing being completed (and the frigates, bombs, and gun-vessels, having at the same time taken their stations), a fire was opened at about half-past one p. m. from 52 pieces of heavy ordnance, which was vigorously returned by the Enemy. An additional battery of six 24 pounders was completed the same night, and the whole continued to play upon the town with little or no intermission till late on the following day.—On the morning of the 14th inst. about ten o'clock, the line of battle ships at anchor in the Durloo Passage, led by Rear-admiral Sir Richard Strachan, got under weigh, and kept up as they passed a tremendous cannonade on the town for several hours with the greatest gallantry and effect. About four in the afternoon, perceiving that the fire of the Enemy had entirely ceased, and the town presenting a most awful scene of destruction, being on fire in almost every quarter, I directed Lieut.-gen. Sir E. Coote to send in to summons the place; Gen. Monnet returned for answer, that he would reply to the summons as soon as he had consulted a Council of War; an hour had been allowed him for the purpose, but a considerable time beyond it having elapsed without any answer being received, hostilities were ordered to recommence with the utmost vigour, and about 11 o'clock at night, one of the Enemy's batteries, advanced upon the Sea Dyke in front of Lieut.-gen. Fraser's position, was most gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet by detachments from the 36th, 71st, and Light Battalions of the King's German Legion, under Lieut.-col. Pack, opposed to great superiority of numbers; they took 40 prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many of the Enemy.—I must not omit to mention, that, on the preceding evening, an intrenchment in front of Major-gen. Graham's position was also forced in a manner equally undaunted, by the 14th Regiment, and detachments of the King's German Legion, under Lieut.-col. Nicolls, who drove the Enemy from it, and made a lodgment within musket-shot of the walls of the town, taking one gun and 30 prisoners.—About two in the morning, the Enemy demanded a suspension of arms for 48 hours, which was refused, and only two hours granted, when he agreed to surrender according to the summons sent in, on the basis of the garrison becoming prisoners of war. I have now the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that, these Preliminaries being acceded to, as soon as the Admiral landed in the morning, Capt. Long, Adjutant-general, and Capt. Cockburn of the Royal Navy, were appointed to negotiate the further Articles of Capitulation, which I have now the honour to enclose. They were ratified about three this morning, when detachments of the Royals on the right, and of his Majesty's 71st regiment on the left, took possession of the gates of the town. The garrison will march out to-morrow, and will be embarked as speedily as possible.—I may now congratulate your Lordship on the fall of a place so indispensibly necessary to our future operations, as so large a portion of our force being required to carry on the siege with that degree of vigour and dispatch, which the

means

means of defence the Enemy possessed, and particularly his powers of inundation (which was rapidly spreading to an alarming extent) rendered absolutely necessary.—Having hoped, had circumstances permitted, to have proceeded up the river at an earlier period, I had committed to Lieut.-gen. Sir E. Coote the direction of the details of the siege, and of the operations before Flushing; and I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the unremitting zeal and exertions with which he has conducted the arduous service entrusted to him, in which he was ably assisted by Lieut.-colonels Walsh and Offerey attached to him, as assistants in the Adjutant and Quarter-master General's Department.—[Here follow some encomiums on the troops.] The active and persevering exertions of the corps of Royal Engineers have been conducted with much skill and judgment by Col. Fyers, aided by Lieut.-col. D'Arcy; and it is impossible for me to do sufficient justice to the distinguished conduct of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, under the able direction and animating example of Brig.-gen. M'Leod.—The seamen, whose labours had been so useful to the army, sought their reward in a further opportunity to distinguish themselves; and one of the batteries was accordingly entrusted to them, and which they served with admirable vigour and effect.—I must here beg to express my strong sense of the constant and cordial co-operation of the Navy on all occasions; and my warmest acknowledgments are most particularly due to Capt. Cockburn, of the Belleisle, commanding the flotilla, and Capt. Richardson, of the Cæsar, commanding the brigade of seamen landed with the army. I have the honour to enclose a Return of the garrison of Flushing, in addition to which I have learned that, besides the number killed, which was considerable, upwards of 1000 wounded men were transported to Cadsand, previous to the complete investment of the town.—I also subjoin a statement of deserters and prisoners exclusive of the garrison of Flushing. —This Dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my first Aid-de-Camp, Major Bradford, who is fully qualified to give your Lordship further information, and whom I beg leave earnestly to recommend to His Majesty's protection.

CHATHAM.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation. The garrison of Flushing, amounting to 4379 men *, are allowed to march out with the honours of war, but are to lay down their arms on the glacis, and be sent prisoners of war to England. The other stipulations, which shew that the whole Island is to be permanently annexed to the British Empire, relate entirely to the military and civil arrangements.]—The return of prisoners and deserters taken in the Island of Walcheren, amount to 1700 rank and file.—Our loss, we rejoice to state, is trivial, consisting of 3 officers, 23 rank and file killed; 15 officers, and 94 rank and file wounded.

The Officers killed, are Capt. Talbot, 5th foot; Ensign D. Sinclair, 71st; Ensign C. Harrald, 14th; and Lieutenant Spreeker, 2d batt. G. Leg.—Those dangerously wounded, are Capt. Pasley, R. Engineers; Major M'Kenzie, 36th; Lieut. D. Macdonald, 71st; Capt. V. A. Brown, 77th; and Assistant-surgeon Chislet, 81st.—Those slightly wounded, are Lieut. Browne, R. Artillery; Col. Fyers, R. Engineers; Lieut. M'Kenzie, 3d batt. 1st foot; Lieut. Clutterbuck, 2d; Capt. Soden and Lieut. Smith, 68th, Capt. Spottiswoode, 71st; Capt. Taylor, 81st; and Lieut. Manners, 95th.]

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 20. Dispatches were received last night from Sir R. J. Strachan, addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

St. Domingo, Flushing-Roads, Aug. 17.

Sir, I have much satisfaction in acquainting you, for the information of their Lordships, that the town and Garrison of Flushing have capitulated on the terms a copy of which I send herewith.—Their Lordships have already been apprised, it was my intention to have proceeded up the Scheld, with the division of frigates under Lord W. Stuart, and that the greater part of our Flotilla had advanced to Bathz, in the charge of Sir H. Popham, by whom the Enemy were driven above Lillo, where their ships and gun-brigs had taken up a strong position. The command of the important service of the Scheld, I have given to Sir R. Keates; and he has my directions to co-operate with Lieut.-general the Earl of Rosslyn, as well as to use every means in his power for capturing or destroying the fleet and flotilla of the Enemy.—Rear-admiral Lord Gardner remained with the ships named in the margin † off Dykeshook, and his Lord-

*. Lord Chatham, in his next Dispatch, dated the 18th inst. incloses the Articles of Capitulation of the Islands of Schawen and Duiveland, and corrects this return of the garrison of Flushing, which amounted to 5803 men; and these added to the number killed or taken prisoners, make the force originally opposed to us in Walcheren amount to 9000 men.

† St. Domingo, Blake, Repulse, Victorious, Denmark, Audacious, and Venerable ship

ship had received my direction to hold that squadron in readiness to go against the garrison of Flushing.—On the 19th inst. I was informed by Lord Chatham, that the advanced batteries were sufficiently prepared to open on the Enemy the day following, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and as it appeared to me of consequence that the line of battle ships should pass the town at the same moment, I therefore abandoned my intention of going up to the advanced flotilla, and, proceeding to Dykeshook, hoisted my flag in the St. Domingo. The batteries opened on the garrison, as it was previously settled, at one in the afternoon of the 13th inst. and the fire was returned with great vigour by the Enemy.—The bombs and gun-vessels under the direction of Capt. Cockburn, of the Belleisle, were most judiciously placed at the South-East end of the Town; and to the South West, Capt. Owen, of the Clyde, had, with equal skill and judgment, placed the bomb and other vessels under his orders. I had much satisfaction in witnessing the fire that was kept up by the squadrons under the command of these two Officers, and the precision with which the shells were thrown from the bombs. Unfortunately, the wind was too scant to allow me to weigh when the batteries opened, but it proving more favourable the following day, I immediately put that intention into execution, and at ten in the forenoon of the 14th, proceeded with the ships already named, towards Flushing, meaning to pass to a more convenient anchorage for placing the squadron against it, when such a measure should appear to be necessary.—This squadron was led in by the St. Domingo, bearing my flag, and I was followed by the Blake, with the flag of Rear-admiral Lord Gardner; the other ships advanced in succession. Soon after we had opened our fire, the wind came more Southerly, and the St. Domingo grounded inside of the Dog-Sand. Lord Gardner not knowing our situation, passed inside of us, by which the Blake also grounded. The other ships were immediately directed to haul off, and anchor, as previously intended.—After being some time in this situation, during which the Enemy's fire slackened, by the active and zealous exertions of Capt. Owen of the Clyde, who came to our assistance, and anchored close to the St. Domingo, she was got off; and soon after I had the satisfaction of seeing the Blake also afloat, and come to anchor with the rest of the Squadron.—I was much pleased with the conduct and exertions of Capt. Gill, of the St. Domingo, and his Officers, and with the steadiness, energy, and good order of the ship's company. Lord Gardner bears equal testimony to the behaviour of the Officers, seamen, and marines of the Blake; and his Lordship mentions the assistance he received from Capt. Codrington in the highest terms of praise.—The fire of the Enemy towards the evening had considerably abated, the town was burning in many places, and much damage was done to the houses. At seven o'clock I received a message from Lieut.-gen. Sir E. Coote, requesting I would cease hostilities, as a summons had been sent into Flushing; but at night the fire again commenced, and was kept up without intermission until two o'clock of the morning of the 15th, when the French Commandant Gen. Monnet offered to surrender. This was communicated to me by the Lieut.-general, and in consequence I directed the flag of truce to be hoisted at day-light on board His Majesty's ships, and that hostilities should cease.

The Lieutenant-general having also intimated his wish, that two Commissioners should be sent on the part of the Navy, to assist in the proposed Capitulation, I accordingly nominated Lord Gardner to meet Sir E. Coote, at East Zouburg, and to take with him Capt. Cockburn, to act in conjunction with the Officers on the part of the army. Shortly after, I received a message from the Earl of Chatham, requesting to see me at Zouburg. On my arrival there, I found his Lordship had selected Col. Long, Adjutant-general of the army, and Capt. Cockburn, to be the Commissioners for settling the Terms of Capitulation, which were finally concluded late in the evening of the 15th.

[The Dispatch concludes with commendations on Rear-admirals Otway, Keates, and Lord Gardner, Sir H. Popham, Captains C. Richardson and Blamey, of the Cæsar and Harpy, and 1st Lieut. May, of the St. Domingo.]

R. J. Strachan.

[Here follows a Letter from Admiral Keates, stating that Sir H. Popham had, with a division of gun-boats, cut off the communication between the East and West Scheld.—Another from Capt. Cockburn, who commanded the flotilla of gun-boats, praising the Officers and men under his command; and an Inclosure from Capt. Otway, of the Monarch, relative to a detachment of seamen and marines placed under the orders of Capt. Richardson, of the Cæsar, and employed in constructing and manning several batteries, which service they executed with the utmost gallantry and effect.]

The only Naval Officers killed, are Lieut. Rennie, of the Marlborough, and Lieut. Russell and Surgeon Burnside, of the

the 5th Dandf. None dangerously wounded. Total seamen killed 18, and 37 wounded.

Downing-street, Aug. 26. The following Dispatch has been received from Major Maxwell, of the Royal African Corps, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh.

Senegal, July 18.

My Lord, When I had last the honour of writing to your Lordship, I communicated such information as I had received concerning the situation of the French colony of Senegal, and my opinion of the practicability of reducing it with a small force; I also mentioned the annoyance we had received at Goree and its vicinity, from their privateers, during the absence of ships of war from that station. On the 24th June, Commodore Columbine arrived at Goree with the Solebay frigate, and brig Tigress, having the colonial schooner George, Agincourt transport, and several merchant vessels under convoy; and having communicated to him what intelligence I had lately obtained, we thought the reduction of Senegal practicable with the force we possessed, provided no obstacles should prevent our being able to pass the bars at the mouth of the river. To this attempt I was induced by considerations which I trust your Lordship will conceive to be of weight. I was of opinion that the colony of itself would be an acquisition of importance on the Nation, from its commerce: that by the French government as it had always been much valued, its loss would be proportionally felt; and that by driving the Enemy from their sole possessions to the coast, His Majesty's settlements, and the British commerce, would be more secure, and more easily protected. Having therefore procured some light vessels and boats, the best adapted for passing the bar, a detachment of the garrison of Goree, consisting of 6 officers, 6 serjeants, 4 drummers, and 150 rank and file, was embarked on board the Agincourt transport on the 4th of July, when we sailed, and anchored at the Bar on the evening of the 7th. Next morning Commodore Columbine was of opinion the troops might be passed over the Bar, which was accordingly effected through much difficulty by the exertions of the Navy. We unfortunately, however, lost a schooner and sloop, containing much of our provisions and ammunition; and the schooner George went on shore inside the Bar. I landed the detachment, and 60 Royal Marines from the Ships of War, on the left bank of the river, where I took up a position, with a view to wait till provisions could be passed from the shipping, and the schooner George could be got off. We then learnt that the Enemy had made a formidable line of defence at the post of the Babague, 12 miles up the river, where there is a battery, in front of which three cannoniers, and four other vessels were moored, and the whole protected by a strong boom drawn across the river. On the 9th we were attacked, but speedily repulsed the Enemy, and drove them within their line at Babague; after which we returned to get off the schooner, which was effected on the following evening. The 11th was employed in re-fitting the schooner, and embarking provisions and water. The Solebay frigate and Derwent sloop of war were ordered to anchor opposite to the post of Babague, and bombard it, which was executed with much effect. During the night, in shifting her birth, the Solebay unfortunately got aground, but in a position which enabled her still to annoy the Enemy. On the morning of the 13th the troops were embarked, and the flotilla proceeded up the river, till just without gun-shot of the Enemy's line of defence, and when every thing was in readiness for a night attack, we received information that it was the intention of the French Commandant to capitulate. —Willing to spare an unnecessary effusion of human blood, the attack was postponed. On the morning of the 13th, we discovered that the boom was broken, that the Enemy had abandoned the battery and vessels, leaving their colours flying, and shortly afterwards a letter was received from Messrs. Degrigny and Dureau, in the name of the Commandant of Senegal, offering to capitulate. Mr. Heddle, Surgeon to the forces, who had acted as my Aid-de-Camp during the campaign, was sent forward to treat with these Gentlemen, and soon returned with the Articles of Capitulation, which I enclose, and which we ratified. I immediately took possession of the battery of Isle aux Anglois; and in the course of the evening the battery of Guelander facing the town.—Next morning the garrison laid down their arms, and were embarked. We then found that the force which had been employed against us amounted to 160 regular soldiers, and 240 militia and volunteers. We had no reason, however, to count on much opposition from the latter part of the Enemy's force.

[The dispatch concludes with speaking in high terms of Capt. Titley, Lieut. Bones, and the other officers of the Royal Navy and Marines, as well as Mr. Heddle, Assistant-commissary Hamilton, and Capt. Odlum, the bearer of the dispatch. Lieut. Simpson died through fatigue

fatigue in the affair of the 11th. We had only man wounded, and the Enemy one killed and two wounded.]

C. W. MAXWELL, Major R. A. Corps.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation; a return of the ordnance and stores; and the names of three brigs, two schooners, and two gun-boats, which formed the line of defence at Babaguec.]

Admiralty-office, Aug. 26. A Letter has been received at this Office from Capt. Columbine, late Commander of his Majesty's ship the Solebay, addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole, and dated on board the Derwent sloop, off Senegal, July 20th, giving an account of the surrender of that settlement. Some depredations having been committed on the trade in the neighbourhood of Senegal, by small privateers fitted out there, Capt. Columbine, and Major Maxwell, commanding the garrison at Goree, determined to make an attack upon the place; and proceeded against it on the 4th July, with the Solebay, Derwent sloop, and Tigress gun vessel, and some merchant and smaller vessels, having on board a detachment of 160 men from Goree. The Enemy at first appeared disposed to offer some resistance; but the detachment being landed, together with 120 seamen and 50 marines, the Enemy's force, consisting of 160 regulars and 240 militia, retreated, and on the 13th a capitulation was signed, by which the island of St. Louis, and its dependencies, were surrendered to the British forces, the garrison being conveyed to France as prisoners of war, not to serve against His Majesty or his allies, until regularly exchanged. The only loss sustained by the English on this service, has been that of Capt. Fred. Parker, of the Derwent, Mr. Francis Atterbury Sealy, midshipman of that sloop, and six seamen, drowned in attempting to cross the Bar of Senegal. Capt. Columbine speaks in high terms of the conduct of the officers and men employed on the occasion. On the 11th July, the Solebay, in moving up the river, got on shore and was wrecked; all her men and part of the stores were saved.

The following Letters have been transmitted by Sir J. Saumarez, Commander in Chief in the Baltic.

Princess Carolina, Aspo, July 26.

Sir, Having been informed that the Enemy had at this place several gun-boats to protect their coasting trade, which is of the greatest consequence in supplying their army, &c. in all parts of Finland, and it having been represented to me by Capt. Forrest the probability of their being destroyed, himself having offered in the most handsome manner to command the expedition, which I immediately accepted; and having directed all the boats of his Majesty's ships Princess Carolina, Minotaur, Cerberus, and Prometheus, (in all 17), armed in the best possible way, to put themselves under the command of Capt. Forrest, and to assemble on board the Prometheus at six o'clock yesterday evening; I have now the happiness to inform you of a successful attack he made last night about half-past ten o'clock, on four gun-boats, three of which he has captured, and a new brig laden with provisions: the gun-boats had on board in all 137 men, besides 23 in the brig. They are very complete, and well found, which I intend sending to you by the Minotaur. Inclosed, I have the honour to transmit Capt. Forrest's Letter on this subject, wherein he speaks in the highest terms of the spirited conduct of all the Officers and men employed on this occasion. Were it possible for me to say any thing which could add to the meritorious conduct of so gallant and good an Officer as Capt. Forrest, I should most willingly do it; but I trust the success of this brilliant action will do more justice to the intrepidity of every Officer and man employed on this service, than any language I can possibly use.—I also beg to inclose for your information a list of killed and wounded.

CHA. DUDLEY PATER.

Prometheus Sloop, Aspo Roads, July 26.

Sir, I am happy to acquaint you, that the endeavours of the boats of the squadron, which you did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpose of capturing or destroying the Enemy's gun-boat force or convoys in the neighbourhood, have been crowned with the most complete success; three gun-vessels of large dimensions, of a new construction, being captured after a sanguinary contest, together with a new armed brig, with soldiers on board, laden with provisions, destined for Abo. Our loss is severe indeed, as might be expected from the nature of the force, and the extreme obstinacy with which the Enemy defended their charge; the crew of one gun-boat, No. 62, being to a man killed or dangerously wounded, as you will see by the returns. I cannot find words to express to you the zeal and intrepidity exhibited upon this occasion by all, and the manifest superiority of our seamen when it came to the cutlass. I must leave the circumstance itself to speak the eulogy of the following Officers employed under my command, viz.—James Bashford, First Lieutenant of the Princess Carolina; —— Puttet, First Lieutenant, and —— Simpson, Third Lieutenant, of the Cerberus;

Cerberus; Gawen Forster, First Lieutenant, and Thomas Finnemore, acting Lieutenant, of the Prometheus; as more adequate to their merits than any thing I can say in their favour. I cannot too much admire the conduct of Mr. Charles Chambers, Surgeon of the Prometheus, who very handsomely accompanied the expedition with a view, should be escape, to be professionally useful. I sincerely lament, with the country, the undermentioned gallant and most valuable Officers:

Minotaur—Lieut. John James Callanan, killed; Lieut. William Wilkins, of the Royal Marines, ditto; George Elvey, midshipman, wounded. *Prometheus*—Matthew Vesey, Boatswain, mortally wounded; Thomas Humble, Clerk, killed. *Princess Carolina*—James Carrington, Master's Mate, killed.

THOS. FORREST, Captain.

Princess Carolina, 3 killed, 3 wounded—*Minotaur*, 12 killed, 26 wounded.—*Cerberus*, 7 wounded.—*Prometheus*, 4 killed, 15 wounded.—Total 19 killed, 51 wounded.—The Enemy's loss is 28 killed, and 59 wounded.

A Letter has been received by the Hon. W. W. Pole from Capt. Cottrell, of His Majesty's ship the Nijaden, dated in Kilduin Bay, the 6th of June last, giving an account of the capture or destruction of 22 or 23 vessels in the River Kola, by the boats of the above ship, under the directions of Lieut. Wells and Smith. A fort, under which those vessels were anchored, was taken possession of, and the guns brought away or thrown into the River.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief has received the King's commands to notify to the Army the splendid victory obtained by his troops in Spain under the command of Lieutenant-general the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley on the 27th and 28th of last month, at the battle of Talavera de la Reyna. His Majesty is confident that his Army will learn with becoming exultation, that the Enemy, after escaping by a precipitate retreat from the well-concerted attack with which Sir Arthur Wellesley, in conjunction with the Spanish army, had threatened him on the 24th of July, concentrated his force, by calling to his aid the corps under the French Gen. Sebastiani and the garrison of Madrid; and, thus reinforced, again approached the allied army on the 27th of July; and, on this occasion, owing to the local circumstances of its position, and to the deliberate purpose of the Enemy to direct his whole efforts against the troops of his Majesty, the British army sustained nearly the whole weight of this great contest, and has acquired the glory of having vanquished a French army, double their numbers, not in a short and partial struggle, but in a battle obstinately contested on two successive days (not wholly discontinued even throughout the intervening night), and fought under circumstances which brought both armies into close and repeated combat. The King, in contemplating so glorious a display of the valour and prowess of his troops, has been graciously pleased to command that his royal approbation of the conduct of the army serving under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley shall be thus publicly declared in General Orders.

The Commander in Chief has received the King's commands to signify, in the most marked and special manner, the sense his Majesty entertains of Lieutenant-general Sir Arthur Wellesley's personal services on this memorable occasion, not less displayed in the result of the battle itself, than in the consummate ability, valour, and military resource, with which the many difficulties of this arduous and protracted contest were met and provided for by his experience and judgment. The conduct of Lieutenant-general Sherbrooke, second in command, has entitled him to the King's marked approbation. His Majesty has observed with satisfaction the manner in which he led on the troops to the charge with the bayonet—a species of combat which on all occasions so well accords with the dauntless character of British soldiers. His Majesty has noticed with the same gracious approbation, the conduct of the several General and other Officers. All have done their duty; most of them have had occasions of eminently distinguishing themselves, the instances of which have not escaped His Majesty's attention. It is His Majesty's command, that his royal approbation and thanks shall be given, in the most distinct and most particular manner, to the non-commissioned Officers and private men. In no instance have they displayed with greater lustre their native valour and characteristic energy; nor have they on any former occasion more decidedly proved their superiority over the inveterate Enemy of their country. Brilliant, however, as is the victory obtained at Talavera, it is not solely on that occasion that Lieutenant-general Sir A. Wellesley, and the troops under his command, are entitled to His Majesty's applause. The important service effected in an early part of the campaign by the same army under the command of the same distinguished General

neral by the rapid march on the Duero, the passage of that river, the total discomfiture of the Enemy, and his expulsion from the territory of one of His Majesty's antient and most faithful allies, are circumstances which have made a lasting impression on His Majesty's mind; and have induced His Majesty to direct, that the operations of this arduous and eventful campaign shall be thus recorded, as furnishing splendid examples of military skill, fortitude, perseverance, and of a spirit of enterprise, calculated to produce emulation in every part of his army, and largely to add to the renown, to the military character of the British nation.

By order of the Right. Hon. the Commander in Chief.

HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen.

Horse-Guards, 18 *August*, 1809.

Downing-street, Sept. 2. The following Dispatch has been received from Lieut.-gen. Lord Viscount Wellington.

Deleytosa, Aug. 8.

My Lord, I apprized your Lordship on the 1st inst. of the advance of a French corps towards the Puerto de Banos, and of the probable embarrassments to the operations of the army which its arrival at Plasencia would occasion; and these embarrassments having since existed to a degree so considerable as to oblige us to fall back, and to take up a defensive position on the Tagus, I am induced to trouble you more at length with an account of what has passed upon this subject. When I entered Spain, I had a communication with Gen. Cuesta, thro' Sir W. Wilson and Col. Roche, respecting the occupation of the Puerto de Banos and the Puerto de Perales, the former of which, it was at last settled, should be held by a corps to be formed under the Marquis de la Reyna, to consist of two battalions from General Cuesta's army, and two from Bejar; and that the Puerto de Perales was to be taken care of by the Duke de Parque, by detachments from the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo.—I doubted of the capacity of the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo to make the detachment to the latter; but had so little doubt of the effectual operation of the former, that in writing to Marshal Beresford on the 17th July, I desired him to look to the Puerto de Perales, but that I considered Banos as secure, as appears by the extract of my letter, which I inclose.—On the 30th intelligence was received at Talavera, that twelve thousand rations had been ordered at Fuente Duenos for the 28th, and twenty four thousand at Los Santos for the same day, for a French corps, which it was believed was on its march towards the Puerto de Banos.—Gen. Cuesta expressed some anxiety respecting this post, and sent me a message, to propose that Sir R. Wilson should be sent there with his corps. Sir Robert was on that day at Talavera; but his corps was in the mountains towards Escalona; and as he had already made himself very useful in that quarter, and had been near Madrid, with which city he had had a communication, which I was desirous of keeping up, I proposed that a Spanish corps should be sent to Banos without loss of time. I could not prevail with General Cuesta, although he certainly admitted the necessity of a reinforcement when he proposed that Sir Robert should be sent to Banos; and he was equally sensible with myself of the benefit to be derived to the cause from sending Sir Robert back to Escalona. At this time we had no further intelligence of the Enemy's advance than that the rations were ordered; and I had hopes that the Enemy might be deterred from advancing, by the intelligence of our successes on the 28th, and that the troops in the Puerto might make some defence; and that under these circumstances it was not desirable to divert Sir Robert Wilson from Escalona. On the 30th, however, I renewed my application to Gen. Cuesta to send there a Spanish division of sufficient strength, in a letter to General O'Donoghue, of which I enclose a copy, but without effect; and he did not detach Gen. Bassecourt till the morning of the 2d, after we had heard that the Enemy had entered Bejar, and it was obvious that the troops in the Puerto would make no defence. On the 2d we received accounts, that the Enemy had entered Plasencia in two columns. The Marquis de la Reyna, whose two battalions consisted of only 600 men, with only 20 rounds of ammunition each man, retired from the Puerto and from Plasencia, without firing a shot, and went to the bridge of Almaraz, which he declared that he intended to remove; the battalions of Bejar dispersed without making any resistance. The General called upon me on that day, and proposed that half of the army should march to the rear, to oppose the Enemy, while the other half should maintain the post at Talavera. My answer was, that if by half the army, he meant half of each army, I could only answer, that I was ready either to go or to stay with the whole British army, but that I could not separate it. He then desired me to chuse whether I would go or stay; and I preferred to go, from thinking that the British troops were most likely to do the business effectually, and without contest;

contest; and from being of opinion it was more important to us than to the Spanish army, to open a communication through Plasencia, although very important to them. With this decision, Gen. Cuesta appeared perfectly satisfied. The movements of the Enemy in our front since the 1st, had induced me to be of opinion, that, despairing of forcing us at Talavera, they intended to force a passage by Escalona, and thus to open a communication with the French corps, coming from Plasencia. This suspicion was confirmed on the night of the 2d, by letters received from Sir Robert Wilson, of which I inclose copies; and before I quitted Talavera on the 3d, I waited upon Gen. O'Donoghue, and conversed with him upon the whole of our situation; and pointed out to him the possibility, that in the case of the Enemy coming through Escalona, Gen. Cuesta might find himself obliged to quit Talavera, before I should be able to return to him; and I urged him to collect all the carts that could be got, in order to remove our hospital. At his desire I put the purport of this conversation in writing, and sent him a letter to be laid before Gen. Cuesta, of which I enclose a copy. The British army marched on the 3d to Oropesa, Gen. Bassecourt's Spanish corps being at Centinello, where I desired that it might halt the next day, in order that I might be nearer it. —About 5 o'clock in the evening, I heard that the French had arrived from Plasencia at Naval'moral, whereby they were between us and the bridge of Almaraz.—About an hour afterwards, I received from Gen. O'Donoghue the letter and its inclosures, of which I inclose copies, announcing to me the intention of Gen. Cuesta to march from Talavera in the evening, and to leave there my hospital, excepting such men as could be moved by the means he already had, on the ground of his apprehensions that I was not strong enough for the corps coming from Plasencia, and that the Enemy was moving upon his flank, and had returned to Santa Olalla in his front.—I acknowledge that these reasons did not appear to me sufficient for giving up so important a post as Talavera, for exposing the combined armies to an attack in front and rear at the same time, and for abandoning my hospital; and I wrote the Letter of which I inclose a Copy. This unfortunately reached the General after he had marched, and he arrived at Oropesa shortly after day-light, on the morning of the 4th. The question, what was to be done, was then to be considered. The Enemy, stated to be 30,000 strong, but at all events consisting of the corps of Soult and Ney, either united, or not very distant from each other, and supposed by Marshal Jourdan and Joseph Buonaparte to be sufficiently strong to attack the British army, stated to be 25,000 strong, were on one side, in possession of the high road to the passage of the Tagus at Almaraz, the bridge at which place we knew had been removed, although the boats still necessarily remained in the river. On the other side we had reason to expect the advance of Victor's corps to Talavera, as soon as Gen. Cuesta's march should be known; and after leaving 12,000 men to watch Vanegas, and allowing him from 10 to 11,000 killed and wounded in the late action, this corps would have amounted to 25,000. We could extricate ourselves from this difficult situation only by great celerity of movement, to which the troops were unequal, as they had not had their allowance of provisions for several days, and by success in two battles. If unsuccessful in either, we should have been without a retreat; and if Soult and Ney, avoiding an action, had retired before us, and had waited the arrival of Victor, we should have been exposed to a general action with 50,000 men, equally without a retreat.

We had reason to expect, that, as the Marquis de la Reyna could not remove the boats from the river Almaraz, Soult would have destroyed them.—Our only retreat was, therefore, by the bridge Arco Bispo; and if we had moved on, the Enemy, by breaking that bridge while the army should be engaged with Soult and Ney, would have deprived us of that only resource.—We could not take a position at Oropesa, as we thereby left open the road to the bridge of Arco Bispo from Talavera by Calera; and, after considering the whole subject maturely, I was of opinion that it was advisable to retire to the bridge of Arco Bispo, and to take up a defensive position upon the Tagus. I was induced to adopt this last opinion, because the French have now at least fifty thousand men disposable to oppose to the Combined Armies, and a corps of twelve thousand to watch Vanegas; and I was likewise of opinion, that the sooner the defensive line should be taken up, the more likely were the troops to be able to defend it.—Accordingly, I marched on the 4th, and crossed the Tagus by the bridge of Arco Bispo; and have continued my route to this place, in which I am well situated to defend the passage of Almaraz and the lower parts of the Tagus. Gen. Cuesta crossed the river on the night of the 5th, and he is still at the bridge of Arco Bispo. About 2000 of the wounded have been brought away from

from Talavera, the remaining 1500 are there; and I doubt whether, under any circumstances, it would have been possible or consistent with humanity to attempt to remove any more of them.—From the treatment which some of the soldiers wounded on the 27th, and who fell into the hands of the Enemy, experienced from them, and from the manner in which I have always treated the wounded who have fallen into my hands, I expect that these men will be well treated; and I have only to lament, that a new concurrence of events, over which from circumstances I had and could have no controul, should have placed the army in a situation to be obliged to leave any of them behind. ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Downing-street, Sept. 2. The following Dispatch was received from Lieut.-gen. the Earl of Chatham, dated Headquarters, Bathz, August 29.

My Lord, Major Bradford delivered to me your Lordship's dispatch of the 21st inst. signifying to me His Majesty's commands that I should convey to Sir E. Coote, the General and other Officers and troops employed before Flushing, and particularly to those of the artillery and engineer departments, His Majesty's most gracious approbation of their conduct; and which I have obeyed with the most entire satisfaction. I had the honour in my last dispatch of acquainting your Lordship with my intention of proceeding to this place, and I should have been most happy to have been enabled to have announced to your Lordship the further progress of this army. Unfortunately, however, it becomes my duty to state to your Lordship, that, from the concurrent testimony from so many quarters as to leave no doubt of the truth of the information, the Enemy appears to have collected so formidable a force, as to convince me that the period was arrived at which my instructions would have directed me to withdraw the army under my command, even if engaged in actual operation. I had certainly early understood on my arrival at Walcheren, that the Enemy were assembling in considerable force on all points; but I was unwilling to give too much credit to these reports, and I was determined to persevere until I was satisfied, upon the fullest information, that all further attempts would be unavailable. From all our intelligence it appears that the force of the Enemy in this quarter, distributed between the environs of Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Lillo, and Antwerp, and cantoned on the opposite coast, is not less than 35,000 men, and by some statements is estimated higher. Though a landing on the Continent might, I have no doubt, have been forced, yet, as the siege of Antwerp, the possession of which could alone have secured to us any of the ulterior objects of the Expedition, was by this state of things rendered utterly impracticable, such a measure, if successful, could have led to no solid advantage; and the retreat of the army, which must at an early period have been inevitable, would have been exposed to much hazard. The utmost force (and that daily decreasing,) that I could have brought into the field, after providing for the occupation of Walcheren and South Beveland, would have amounted to about 23,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. Your Lordship must at once see, even if the Enemy's force had been less numerous than represented, after the necessary detachments to observe the garrisons of Bergen-op-Zoom and Breda, and securing our communications, how very inadequate a force must have remained for operations against Lillo and Lieftenshoek, and ultimately against Antwerp; which town, so far from being in the state which had been reported, is, from very correct accounts, represented to be in a complete state of defence; and the Enemy's ships had been brought up and placed in security, under the guns of the citadel. Under these circumstances, however mortifying to me to see the progress arrested of an army, from whose good conduct and valour I had every thing to hope, I feel that my duty left me no other course than to close my operations here; and it will always be a satisfaction to me to think, that I have not been induced lightly to commit the safety of the army confided to me, or the reputation of His Majesty's arms. It was an additional satisfaction to me to find that the unanimous opinion of the Lieutenant-generals of this Army, whom I thought it right to consult, more out of respect to them, than that I thought a doubt could be entertained on the subject, concurred entirely in the sentiments I have submitted to your Lordship.—I am concerned to say, that the effect of the climate at this unhealthy period of the year is felt most seriously, and that the numbers of sick already is little short of 3000 men.—It is my intention to withdraw gradually from the advanced position in this Island, and sending into Walcheren such an additional force as may be necessary to secure that important possession, to embark the remainder of the troops, and to hold them in readiness to await his Majesty's further commands, which I shall most anxiously expect. CHATHAM.

[The Copy of a Dispatch from Sir R. Strachan, dated on board the St. Domingo

mingo off Bathz, the 27th ult. follows. The Rear-admiral states, that having made the necessary naval arrangements for landing the Army near Santfleet, without hearing from Lord Chatham, he communicated with his Lordship on the 24th, and found him undecided. On the 26th, he attended, with Rear-admiral Sir R. Keates, a meeting of the Lieutenant-generals of the Army, when, for the reasons already stated in Lord Chatham's dispatch, the ulterior objects of the Expedition were abandoned. Having offered every naval assistance in reducing the fortresses, and conceiving the subject of the deliberation to be purely military, he withdrew with Sir R. Keates. The Rear-admiral then states, that the Enemy's ships, which were five miles above Antwerp, have come down, and are extended in a line fronting it, except two of the line, which are in the reach above Liefkenshoeik, and four frigates gone to Lillo. An immense number of small gun-boats are on the boom, behind them a crescent of 60 guns, and mortar-brigs; and the battery of 10 guns, between forts Lillo and Hendrich, is finished, though that on the Doel side is abandoned.]

[This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Capt. Pagott, of the Latona frigate, announcing the capture on the 18th June last, in the West Indies, of French frigate Felicité, pierced for 42 guns, but having only 14 of her main deckers mounted, with 174 men on board.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GERMANY.

Neither the French, Dutch, nor German Journals of the past month, have afforded any satisfactory information respecting the Negotiations for Peace, or the probable Renewal of the War between Austria and France.

General rumour states, that Bohemia will be ceded to one of the Archdukes, with the title of a King; and this King will be the Grand Duke of Wortzburgh, eldest brother to the Emperor, who will then immediately join the Confederates of the Rhine as new King of Bohemia.

Buonaparte's birth-day was celebrated at Vienna with the greatest pomp. The citizens were paraded in the morning, and were entertained in the evening with fire-works let off on the glacis. The whole city was illuminated, and the theatres exhibited gratuitously. To the poorer classes a quantity of provisions and liquor were distributed. All the civil and military authorities attended *Te Deum* at St. Stephen's, and nearly 300 pieces of cannon were fired throughout the day.

In the Austrian districts, where the late battles took place, 27 large villages remain deserted. Seventeen of them are wholly ravaged, and the remainder partially so. Many of the inhabitants have taken up their abode in the woods, forests, &c.

Between 2 and 3000 wounded Austrians, who remained in a field of rye, after the battle of the 6th July, were burnt to death, in consequence of the rye accidentally taking fire.

The Westphalian army is computed at 25,000 men, and its maintenance consumes one third of the revenues of the state, or about 20 millions of franks.

A German chemist is said to have discovered another new metal among the grains of platina; to which he gives the name of *vestium*.

A gunpowder elaboratory exploded accidentally at Vienna on the 4th ult. by which 60 persons lost their lives.

Zittau, July 31. The Archduke Charles thus notified to the army his resignation: "Very important reasons have induced me to request his Majesty to accept my resignation of the command of the army entrusted to me. I yesterday received his consent, and at the same time his orders, to transfer the chief command to the General of Cavalry Prince of Lichtenstein. While I leave the army I take the most lively interest in its fate. The perfect conviction I have of its bravery, the confidence I place in it, and the constant habit of dedicating my exertions to its service, under this separation, indescribably painful, I flatter myself that it participates in, and returns this sentiment.

(Signed) CHARLES."

Prince John of Lichtenstein has very extensive estates in Germany, part of which have been the scene of warfare. His loss of property amounts to upwards of 2,000,000 of florins.

The contributions imposed on the Austrian provinces have been divided, by a decree of Napoleon, as follows:

Upper Austria 38,000,000 franks, Lower Austria 50,000,000, Saltzburgh 11,400,000, Stiria 44,880,000, Carinthia 18,210,000, Carniola 15,260,000, Goritia 910,000, Trieste (exclusive of the City) 2,410,000, Hungary 7,680,000, Zuaym 7,490,000.—Total 196,240,000.

The Tyroleans still continue to maintain a now unavailing warfare; and the efforts of these brave people sufficiently manifest the facility with which French aggression might be repelled, did Princes and Cabinets, who have at their disposal the

the resources of great States, exert themselves with the same vigour and resolution.

Among the expedients resorted to by the Tyroleans to supply the deficiency of fire-arms, was the use of wooden guns—some of these, having fallen into the hands of the Bavarians, have been lodged in the arsenal at Munich; whither vast crowds resort daily to view them.

Dr. Schneider, the leader of the Vorarlian peasantry, who had surrendered himself on a *promise of pardon*, has been *confined in the fortress of Asperg*.

The insurrection in the valley of the Inn had dreadful consequences. Besides Schwartz, 17 villages are in ruins. From thence as far as Kufstein and the pass of Strubb, whole espaliers of dead peasants are seen hanging.

Inspruck, Aug. 15. Along the whole neighbouring frontiers of the Tyrol general insurrection prevails. Wounded men have been brought here from the environs of Hin de Lang, five leagues South from Kempton. The notorious Chief Kofer, of Passayer, has had the audacity to reply to the French order to appear in Inspruck, by the 10th of August, *That he would come, but accompanied by* 10,000 *sharp-shooters*. It is he who now occupies the Brenner, with a large force of peasants. The attempt to dislodge them from the pass of Burgh, not far from Steinach, has not succeeded. They depended, not so much on firing, as pieces of rock and beams of timber, which they hurl from the high mountains on both sides into the narrow valley.—*(Correspondenten.)*

Lindau, Aug. 16. Tranquillity in the Voralberg is yet very precarious. From Bregentz to Feldkirch the inhabitants are indeed disarmed; but in the mountainous districts of Montasun, and on Mount Adlerberg, which lies between Tyrol and Voralberg, the insurrection has broken out anew at the instigation of the Tyroleans.—*(Ibid.)*

Upper Bavaria, Aug. 23. The march which the Duke of Dantzic (Marshal Lefebre) undertook over the Brennersberg, with the combined army of French, Bavarians, and Saxons, was extremely difficult. With dauntless courage the troops advanced on the 6th and 7th of August to within two leagues of Brixen. They climbed mountains which the Tyrolese themselves considered as impassable; but a narrow valley, the steep heights above which were occupied by the insurgents, rendered any progress impossible. The army being in great want of provisions, was obliged to return to Inspruck, where it arrived on the 11th of August. On the 13th, at sunrise, all the neighbouring mountains appeared covered with insurgents. A battle began which lasted from six in the morning till night. Not the courage of the Tyrolese, but the nature of the place, prevented the brave army of the Duke of Dantzic from giving them a complete defeat. As the army marched back through the Lower Innthal, they found the towns and villages empty; the inhabitants having fled with their cattle to the mountains; but how will it fare with them next winter, when the mountains are covered with snow? they will then be obliged to remain in the vallies. *(Ibid. Sept.* 5.)

FRANCE.

Letters from France mention, that Admiral Villaret Joyeuse has been exiled to Normandy.

Several pieces of cannon, taken by the French, have been sent to Paris by the Department of the Meuse. Among them is one called the Great Frederick, weighing 7000lbs. and ornamented with inscriptions.

The Aëronaut Garnerin lately ascended from Tivoli, a pleasure-garden at Paris, at ten at night; and descended between seven and eight the following morning at Vaels, a small league from Aix-la-Chapelle, in the circle of Westphalia.

The French Papers give the Addresses of the Prefects of Brussels, Jemappe, the Seine, and some other districts, on the occasion of calling out the National Guards to oppose the expected invasion of the English; but there is nothing in these Addresses worthy of remark, farther than as they shew, that Buonaparte had carried into action, either on the Danube or in Spain, the whole of his regular troops, leaving even his capital to the defence of its citizens.

Letter from the French Minister of Police to the Mayor of Paris.

"Sir, After the Peace of Tilsit, the English, whose power was lost if war ceased upon the Continent, wished to burn Copenhagen. Now that Austria is ready to receive peace from the Conqueror, the English would burn Flushing; they threaten with their bombs Antwerp, whose dock-yards, lately so deserted, have rapidly increased, at the voice of our Emperor, the fleets that were preparing to conquer those of England. The English flatter themselves with being able to set fire to our coasts. Of her own accord, all France will fly to their defence; but we must regulate this noble impulse, in order to render it useful. What is the force of Napoleon's army

army of reserve? ask the Ministers of the Cabinet of St. James's. We can now reply to them. The army covers in its rapid march the roads from Paris to Antwerp—let them send their agents to count it. Let them know, that not a soldier from the armies of Napoleon will quit his standards to come and defend the territory of his Empire. What Frenchmen would not take up arms when the soil of France is touched by the Enemy? Are not the French armies national guards, and the national guards armies? The audacity of the English only prepares a new trophy for the trophies that are to decorate the feast of Peace. Sir, you take a particular interest in the glory of this capital. Too often our enemies have accused it of having energy only in tumults. Let it at once confound the calumnies of its enemies and their incendiary hopes. On the East and on the West, France is victorious 200 leagues from her frontiers. She will also triumph in the interior, in order that no kind of glory may be wanting."

Paris, Aug. 30. The following is a list of the Ministers of State which have been created Dukes: The Minister Secretary of State (Maret), Duke of Bassano; the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Champagny), Duke of Cadore; the Minister of General Police (Zouche), Duke of Otranto; the Minister of Finance (Gaudin), Duke of Gaeta; the Minister of War (Gen. Clarke), Duke of Velletri; the Minister of Justice (Regnier), Duke of Massa and Carrara.

HOLLAND.

Letters from Holland of the 15th inst. mention that a Decree has been passed by the Dutch Government, ordaining the punishment of death upon all persons holding any intercourse with the British in Zealand.

A Dutch Paper states, that the Jews have raised corps of men in the principal towns of Holland, at their own expence; and that this measure has been recommended by the Priests in the Synagogues.

The Mayor of Antwerp has issued the following Proclamation:

"Our advantageous situation, the flourishing state to which our city was destined, and at which it had partly arrived; the great deposits which were within our walls; have drawn on us the envy of the most inveterate enemy of France. Her interest requires our downfall. Willingly would she make our beautiful city another Copenhagen; but the mind of the great Napoleon is careful for our fate. From his continual affection for his good city of Antwerp, he has sent us a Prince to defend and deliver us, who is the honour of France, and the delight of the army. Our governor, equally distinguished for his civil and military virtues, will co-operate for this purpose with the well-disciplined and brave troops of the general. On our part also we have duties to fulfil, and have already made a beginning. Full of confidence, we have remained undisturbed, and have endeavoured to co-operate with ardour in the general defence. Let us then continue to give every proof of our unshaken resolution. His Majesty the Emperor has ordered that this city and the inhabitants shall provide themselves with all necessary provisions for six months. Admirable is the providential care which the wisdom of the hero takes for us, and certainly this care does not originate from fear; for none of us can with reason know fear. A Committee from the Municipal Council, to take the most effectual measures to fulfil this salutary command, has been formed; but, to carry it into execution, the assistance of all the more wealthy citizens will be required. Let us, therefore, at the wise providence of our Emperor, early place ourselves in a state of preparation against all possible events. The more necessitous classes of the inhabitants may rely on the paternal care of the Magistrates, who will provide for their maintenance in case of need. The Magistracy will exert its endeavours to prove that they have entered into and fulfilled the views of his Majesty. WERBROUCK.

"*From the Hôtel of the Mayoralty of the City of Antwerp.*"

SPAIN.

The blessings of Robespiere's system have been extended to Spain. By that system, parents were made responsible for their children; and those whose relatives had emigrated, were either subjected to a heavy pecuniary fine, or imprisonment. A Decree to this effect has been issued at Madrid; and all persons having sons among the insurgents, and whose incomes are above 1000 ducats, are to pay a certain sum into the Treasury; those who have less than 1000 ducats, are to be dragged from their homes, and sent prisoners to France; and elder brothers and guardians are made responsible for their younger brothers and wards.

A gentleman who left Gijon on the 1st inst. informs us, that San Andero was evacuated on the 28th ult. by the enemy. The Spanish General Ballasteros had marched against that place with a force of 12,000 men. On his approach the 129th French regiment of the line came out to oppose him; but it suffered for its temerity,

rity, having been almost cut to pieces. The 130th regiment, which remained at San Andero, hearing of the fate of the other corps, instantly evacuated the place; when, of course, no further obstacle presented itself to the Spaniards in that quarter. Romana is said to have set off for Seville, leaving the command of his army to General Mendezebel, who was marching towards Ciudad Rodrigo, to form a junction with the army of Estremadura. The new raised levies of Gallicia, it was thought, would be incorporated with the Asturian army. Gen. Renovales, who has greatly signalized himself at Saragossa and Pampeluna by his courage and enterprize, is appointed to the command of this force, which was every day becoming more and more formidable; and great hopes were entertained, from his activity and skill as a commander.

Letters from Spain mention that Don Thomas Morla, the traitor who delivered Madrid up to the French, was killed in the battle at Talavera de la Reyna.

A letter from Malaga, dated the 25th ult. states, that 17 Danish ships in that port were advertised to be sold. There were about 100 of the same nation in the different ports of Spain, which will no doubt experience the same fate. The cause of offence from the Danes was, the detention of several Spanish regiments in Zealand at the time when the Marquis de la Romana and his followers made their escape from the Baltic under British protection. On this account the Spanish Government, after much consideration, has determined on the condemnation of the ships.

Joseph Buonaparte is said to have passed a decree, utterly abolishing all the orders of Monks and Friars in Spain which were left after the former decrees limiting and regulating those bodies.

By the last accounts from the Marquis Wellesley, the French corps were at Placentia, Toledo, and Talavera. The British army had retired to Portugal, and Marshal Beresford's head-quarters were at Tamer.—The Junta, it is supposed, has by this time been dissolved. A Regency was expected to be declared at Cadiz about the 5th inst.; at the head of which would be the Archbishop of Toledo.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has paid six millions of francs more of the contributions claimed by France.

DENMARK.

By a Royal Resolution, issued at Copenhagen Aug. 20, all Swedish vessels may not only navigate the Danish seas, but enter the ports of Denmark. These conciliatory measures seem to evince that peace will be speedily concluded between the Swedish and Danish Courts.

SWEDEN.

In a late engagement between the Swedes and Russians in Bothnia, the loss on the side of the Swedes in killed and wounded amounted to 1,200 men; that on the part of the Russians is estimated at 2,300 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Swedish troops in the field were about 6000 men, those of the Russians exceeded 10,000. The Swedes attempted to cut off the retreat of the enemy; but in this they were unsuccessful, as the Russians burnt or destroyed the bridges which had favoured their flight, to the other side of Umea, where they have taken up a strong position.

By the new Swedish Constitution, the King is to be assisted by a Council of State, consisting of nine Members; by whose advice he makes peace or war, and transacts all important affairs. All public offices must be filled by natives. The King has the supreme command of the land and naval forces. The Royal age of maturity takes place at twenty. Should the male branch of the Royal family become extinct, the Council governs until the States of the Kingdom are convoked. No Prince-Royal can marry without the consent of the States.

The States of Sweden have thus fixed the following salaries:—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, 6000 rix dollars; the Minister of Justice, 5000; a Counsellor of State, 3500; and a Counsellor of Justice, 2500.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, June 6. The Ottoman army continues triumphant; and it is verified, that the victories already published have been far more important and decisive than was at first believed.—The 3d May, the Russians lost before d'Ibrail not less than 15,000 men; and on the 18th May the remaining part of the corps which assailed that fortress was driven away to del Fiume Sereth, with the additional loss of 200 men.—On the 23d May, the Russians were again beaten, though with no material loss, and driven to Zimniza, a village on the left side of the Danube, opposite to Sistova.—All reports agree in stating, that the greatest discontent prevails in the Russian army; and that great difference of opinion exists between the officers and soldiers with respect to the displeasure they feel at continuing the war against Turkey. A great number of deserters have passed from the Russian camp to the Turkish army.—The Servians have been beaten by the Turks near Viden; 500 heads have been sent to the Porte as a token of the victory. Similar advantages have been obtained over the Servians in the vicinity of Fetislam.—Yesterday the Sublime Porte received the news that the Servians had been defeated by

by the troops sent by his Highness Morshid Pacha to Motossa and Camenza, near Nissa. The Turks, after having cut to pieces a number of the enemy, have taken 7000 prisoners, and have possessed themselves of their batteries and ammunition.

INDIA.

The annual produce of cotton at Bombay, which was formerly estimated at 6000 bales, has lately increased to 85,000.

On a late investigation of the affairs of the Nabob of the Carnatic, it appears, that alarming forgeries have been recently discovered among the Agents of some of the Native Princes, to the amount of 20 millions of pagodas. This nefarious business is said to have been effected through the medium of one of the Begums, who had obtained possession of the Seal of the late Nabob.

Several of the Native Princes in the interior of India have at length wisely resolved to establish extensive depôts of grain in their respective forts; to guard against the consequences of a failure of the crops, which has in former instances produced the most dreadful calamities.

Intelligence from Persia by the last India arrivals state, that the French influence had been entirely broken by the address and perseverance of Sir Harford Jones. The English troops which had been sent to the Persian Gulph for the purpose of giving weight to the negotiation with the Court of Ispahan, have been recalled.

The last dispatches from India contain, we understand, some very unpleasant accounts, relative to an insubordination which prevails in the army, in consequence, it is supposed, of some late regulations which have taken place in the military system of that country. The particulars have not been suffered to transpire.—The war in Travancore is settled; but we have not heard upon what terms.—Admiral Drury was at Madras.

Fort William, Jan. 30. The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, has received the satisfactory intelligence, that a detachment of the subsidiary force at Hydrabad under the command of Lieut.-Col. Doveton, consisting of a corps of horse artillery, two regiments of native cavalry, and twelve companies of native infantry, employed in the province of Candeish, in the pursuit of the predatory force of the Chiefs Mohiput Row Holkar, Wahid Ali Khan, and Daudan Khan, after a forced march of near 100 miles, having succeeded in surprising the enemy at Fort Amulnair on the morning of the 28th ult. effected the complete dispersion of their troops, consisting of between 4 and 5000 men, cavalry and infantry, and captured the whole of their guns, baggage, and equipage, and near 1000 horse; the loss on the part of the enemy is stated to have been very great; on the part of the British detachment 20 or 30 killed and wounded.

AMERICA.

Proclamation of the President of the United States of America, enforcing the Non-Intercourse Act against this Country.

"Whereas, in consequence of a communication from his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, declaring that the British Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, would be withdrawn on the 10th of June last, and by virtue of an Act of Congress, entitled an Act to interdict the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes, I, William Madison, President, &c. did issue a Proclamation on the 19th of April last, declaring that the Orders in Council aforesaid would be withdrawn on the 20th of June, after which the trade might be renewed; and as it is now officially made known to me that the Orders in Council are not withdrawn agreeable to the Declaration aforesaid, I do hereby proclaim the same, and that the Acts above still remain in force.

"*Washington City, Thursday, Aug.* 10. } JAMES MADISON."

[According to the instructions issued to the Collectors of Customs in the ports of the United States, British vessels which sailed before the Proclamation of the American Government had been known at the respective ports from whence they had taken their departure, are to be exempt from the operation of the Non-Intercourse Act.]

We are concerned to state, that Ensign Meadley, of the 60th foot, brother to Mr. J. Meadley, of Leeds, was murdered on the parade at Portland, in Jamaica, on the 24th March last, by Christian Beuter, a private in the same regiment. The wretch, so far from showing compunction for his diabolical crime, exulted in his offence, exclaiming "I have stabbed him, and have done it well." Ensign Meadley had risen from the ranks, was an officer of most excellent character, and highly respected by his fellow soldiers.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 25. The present autumn has been remarkable for the frequency and severity of tempests. Yesterday, by a terrible storm of hail and rain at *Heckington*, and in the neighbourhood, great damage was done to the crops. One farmer has sustained a loss of 150*l.* in his oat fields, by a storm of an hour's continuance. And at *Sutterton* and *Alderchurch*, between 12 and 1, this day, great injury was done to the crops by a similar tempest. The hail-stones were

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an inch square, and descended with amazing force. Mrs. Berridge, at the parsonage-house at Alderchurch, had near 400 panes of glass broken in a greenhouse, and damage to a greater or less extent was sustained throughout the parish.

Aug. 29. This night a fire was discovered in a barn contiguous to the dwelling of Mr. Sander, at the village of *Harlow*, Herts, which consumed the same, and ten ricks of hay, besides several head of cattle. The barn contained corn to the value of 3000*l.* and is supposed to have been intentionally set on fire.

Aug. 30. William Iley, under-ostler at the Swan in *Chertsey*, was married *Aug.* 8. In the evening, some interruption was given to the harmony of the new-married couple and their friends, by two young men who threw a stone at the door. W. Vincent, son of a butcher, coming by, was assailed as the supposed aggressor. This produced a quarrel, so much so that Vincent next day watched Iley, going to his business at the Swan, and beat him so unmercifully as to break one of his ribs, and caused several contusions on his head: he was conveyed home, and died on the Sunday following. Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of—*Died by the Visitation of God.* The neighbourhood deeming this by no means correct, some disorderly proceedings took place, with a threat to pull down Vincent's house, &c. Upon this, the Magistrates called a special meeting on the 23d Aug. Several medical and other witnesses were examined, and, after the most minute investigation, the Magistrates were fully satisfied that he had died in consequence of the blows he had received from W. Vincent, who has since surrendered to take his trial.—One of the witnesses was Mr. Summers, a respectable young apothecary and surgeon of Chertsey. After giving his evidence, it was imputed to him, that, being the medical man who attended Vincent's family, he had delivered himself more favourably as to the cause of Iley's death than the circumstances would warrant, and that with a view to shelter Vincent. Hand-bills were published in Chertsey, and even doors and shutters written upon, reflecting, in very gross language, on Mr. Summers; other mortifying attacks were likewise made upon him by some of his neighbours. At length this gentleman, being naturally of a depending nervous habit, about seven o'clock this morning left his house, and repaired to the Abbey River, from the side of which, after placing his stick in the mud, he threw himself in, and was drowned. This occurrence has produced a universal sentiment of keen regret.

Sept. 2. At *Bracknell*, Bucks, Mr. Coltman had been out partridge-shooting with two other gentlemen, who were on a sporting visit, and on their return they deposited their guns, two of which were loaded, in a parlour next to the room where they were dining. A boy in the service of Mr. Coltman, and a son of the latter, were amusing themselves with the pieces, and the one in Master Coltman's hand went off and killed the servant, and dangerously wounded Mr. Ayres, who was at dinner, the charge having passed through the door of the room.

Sept. 3. A cause of some interest came on at the *Suffolk* Assizes. It was brought by Mr. Smith, who is a Protestant Dissenter, to recover back the sum of 3*d.* which he had been obliged to pay to Johnson, a toll-keeper of the turnpike gate at Halesworth, for a taxed cart, in which he was going on Sunday to divine worship at a meeting-house at the above place.—The plaintiff claimed an exemption from toll under the clause of the statute which gives exemptions to persons going to their *proper parochial* church, chapel, or other places of public worship. It was intended by both parties, that a case should have been agreed on for the opinion of the Court of King's Bench; but the Judge was so decidedly of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to the exemption, that he would allow only a verdict to be taken for him, with liberty for the defendant, if he thought proper, to move the Court next Term, to have a nonsuit entered.

It was decided at the late *Essex* Assizes, that no person has a *right* to glean in any field, unless by permission of the occupier.

Sept. 4. An inquisition was taken at *Sunbury*, on the body of a master carpenter, in Jermyn-street, who was found drowned in the Thames, at Sunbury, on the 2d. The deceased left his house on the morning of Monday se'nnight, and was not heard of afterwards. The body seemed to have been two or three days in the water. It appeared that the deceased was subject to fits of derangement, and in this situation he had before attempted suicide. Verdict—*Lunacy.*

Sept. 4. A case of child-murder, accompanied with circumstances of peculiar cruelty, occurred, near *Dalston*, four miles from Carlisle. Margaret Lewthwaite, though not cohabiting with her husband, had long exhibited signs of pregnancy. Suddenly she seemed well, and inquired respecting the prices of reapers, saying she wished to engage herself. Her neighbours, suspecting that all was not right, made application to the Overseer of the Parish to have her examined

mined by a Surgeon, who gave it as his opinion, that she had been recently delivered of a child. Upon being interrogated, she acknowledged that the mangled corpse of her child was concealed in a neighbouring field, where it was accordingly found. A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, and recorded a Verdict of *Wilful Murder*. She was immediately taken into custody, but has since escaped.

Sept. 5. A fire broke out in the house of the Rev. Mr. Rolland, at *Baker's-lodge*, between Uxbridge and Rickmansworth, occasioned by a maid setting fire to her clothes. Mr. Rolland and his family were spending the evening at a friend's house, and the servant was waiting up for them. Her shrieks alarmed two men servants who slept up stairs, who escaped. The woman died in half an hour, and in less than an hour the house was in ruins.

Sept. 6. This evening *Chester* and its neighbourhood were visited with a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with rain. At or near Pecforton, a ball of fire descended the chimney of Robert Arden, while himself and family were sitting in the house: no individual was hurt. Two cows, belonging to Mr. Shaw, of Tarporley-Hall, were struck dead by the lightning, while grazing in the field; as were also seven sheep on Buckley Common.

Sept. 9. The work-house at *Yaxley* was burnt to the ground. The flames also communicated to a butcher's house and shop, but they were saved by the timely assistance of the engines.

Sept. 11. Three children (two boys and a girl) of George Pickering, bricklayer, of *East Barkwith*, near Wragby, were amusing themselves on a grass plot, near their father's dwelling, when a mare drawing a cart turned suddenly upon the place. The youngest child was killed instantly, the second now lies without hope of recovery, and the girl was hurt on one foot. The owner of the mare has offered every recompence in his power.

Sept. 15. Mr. J. Storey, of *Cramus*, near Blyth, who had been fishing at sea for his amusement, returned at the dusk in the evening, and immediately proceeded home to announce his arrival to his family, when his two daughters, one aged 14, the other 22 years, proposed to accompany him to the shore, in order to assist in securing the boat. The eldest daughter and father proceeded towards the boat, while the youngest staid at a distance with the light, which suddenly disappearing, the other sister went to ascertain the cause, when, melancholy to relate, the wretched father never beheld them again in existence. It is supposed that they had got on a quicksand, at the edge of the river, and had thus been precipitated in. The eldest was found floating at sea on the following day, and the other along the shore.

Sept. 17. John Fosset, of *South Bayley*, Wilts, a very dissolute character, was taken before some Magistrates for profaning the Sabbath, on Sunday the 10th inst. and underwent a few hours imprisonment. In order to be revenged on the parish clergyman, he committed depredations on several head of cattle; and whilst destroying pheasants in the clergyman's pheasantry, the gun burst, by which his head and arm were so shattered, that he died this day.

Sept. 18. A fine boy fifteen months old, son to Mr. Jones, of *Great Berkhamsted*, while the mother was in the room, went to a tea-kettle just taken off the fire with boiling water, put the spout in his mouth, and drank a quantity of the water, which threw him into violent agonies; he languished till the next night and expired.

Sept. 18. By the violent storm of this night, a considerable part of an ancient pear-tree, in the garden of Mr. Maw, of *Doncaster*, was blown down. This tree is noticed in Dr. Miller's History of Doncaster, as said to have been planted by King Charles I.

Sept. 19. At *Gainsborough*, and in the neigbourhood, a hurricane, accompanied with hail and rain, prevailed for several hours, tearing up trees and breaking off branches, so as really to obstruct people in their way to Gainsborough-market, and frighten them back to their homes. Corn and hay stacks, and chimneys, were thrown down. A vessel lying near a warehouse at Gainsborough, laden with hemp, flax, wine, &c. was sunk; but it is hoped she will be raised again. The influence of the above tempest was strongly felt at *Lincoln*; and two vessels at *Brayford*, near that city, one laden with wool the other with coals, were sunk by its force, as well as some smaller craft.

Sept. 20. 200 lb. weight of the *rheum palmatum*, or medicinal rhubarb, generally called Turkey rhubarb, were lately dug up in the garden of Mr. J. Davies, in *Swansea*, from seeds sown in 1798. The roots weighed from 30 to 35lbs. each.

Sept. 23. The church of *Ilcester* (see p. 801) in contemplation of its fall, has been stripped of its covering of lead; but the lovers of antiquity will learn with pleasure, that the sister-spires, with the towers that support them, are likely to be preserved, as we are informed that the Trinity House has at length become sensible of their impor-

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nace to the navigation of the Thames, and has made some indirect proposals for their purchase, through a surveyor, who has been sent down for that purpose.

Domestic Occurrences.

Tuesday, September 5.

This morning, about two, an officer of Union Hall, having received information that some persons in a wounded state had been carried to a house in Belvidere-place, St. George's fields, and that the report of two pistols had been heard, immediately demanded admission. The officer discovered a young gentleman in bed, in great agony. In the back room, on the same floor, was a young lady in bed also, in a wounded state; the officer immediately sent for Mr. Wagstaff, a surgeon. The gentleman had received a wound in the right side, just under the lower rib: the lady had also received a wound in the side. The parties had kept company about three months, on honourable terms; they had been out together spending the evening, and were apparently happy. They returned about 12 to the gentleman's father's, in a hackney coach; and just before the coach reached the door, he discharged the pistol at his companion, and another at himself. Fearing, however, that he had not completed his purpose, he contrived to swallow a quantity of opium soon after he was taken out of the coach. The parties are under 20 years of age.—The gentleman is the son of Mr. Elliston, of Belvidere place; and the lady, a Miss Colson, whose friends reside in the Borough.—Mr. Elliston has been since examined at Union Hall. The evidence of Miss Colson, taken on a former day, was then read over to her, when she again declared her persuasion that he had no intention of injuring her, but that his intentions were to destroy himself. Miss Colson, with much emotion, declared she would not appear against him, convinced as she was that he had no intention to injure her, and that it was only owing to her attempt to seize the pistol that she was hurt. By the advice of her solicitor, however, and the earnest intreaties of the gentleman himself, she at length consented.

Monday, Sept. 11.

This day between one and two o'clock, Mr. Charles Abbott entered the coffee-room of the Angel Inn, behind St. Clement's-church, in the Strand. He appeared agitated; and, after walking about the room for some minutes, he went to the privy. He had not been long there, when the ostlers in the yard heard the report of two pistols, and, perceiving smoke issuing from the privy, they went to it, and discovered the gentleman weltering in his blood. One of the pistols had fallen between his legs, and the other was at his side. Upon examination it appeared that he had discharged them both. The contents of one of them had fractured his skull near the left temple, in a shocking manner. The other appeared to have been discharged against his right cheek. The unhappy man was, however, still alive. He was immediately carried into the Angel Inn, but his wounds were mortal. A card was found in his pocket, by which he was identified. A majority of two of the Jury made it imperative on the Coroner to return a Verdict of *Self murder*, or *Felo de se*.

Friday, September 15.

A Court of Common Council was held, to take into consideration the propriety of celebrating the 50th anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne of these realms. Sir W. Curtis, after enumerating the various blessings which the country has enjoyed under the mild and paternal government of one of the best of Sovereigns during a reign of 49 years, declared, that in bringing the matter before the Court, he had been actuated alone by a sense of duty, and not by any political motives. Sir William proposed two resolutions for their adoption:—1. "That this Court will celebrate the approaching anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the Throne of these kingdoms, on the 25th day of October next, being the day on which His Majesty will enter the 50th year of his reign.—2. That a Committee be formed, consisting of all the Aldermen, and a Commoner out of each ward, to consider of the best means of carrying the said resolution into effect, and to report their opinion thereupon to this Court."—Mr. Waithman insisted that the motion was brought forward with no other view but to cover the disgrace of Ministers. He had no objection to address His Majesty on the occasion; nor, if the Corporation should be invited to dine at the Mansion-house on turtle and venison, should he object to that—but to illuminate and run into expences, at a time when the people were unable to pay their taxes, was too much. Mr. W. concluded with reading an amendment, declaratory of his sentiments of respect for the Sovereign, but condemning the system which had been pursued since his accession to the Throne. Mr. W. did not press the amendment; and the two resolutions were agreed to.

Sunday, September 17.

At half past three o'clock, a fire broke out in Bear-yard, situated at the South-west

west corner of Lincoln's-inn-fields, which excited great alarm in the neighbourhood, and was productive of considerable mischief. It is supposed that the fire began in a stable. Ten stables were consumed, and the houses adjoining. All the houses which surrounded this yard, forming a square, were materially injured. The evil was greatly increased by a carpenter's shop, in which there was a large quantity of timber recently laid in; and also by a considerable quantity of fat in a deposit belonging to some butchers in Clare-market. One young man, connected with the stables, has, it is feared, fallen a victim on this occasion.

Monday, September 18.

The new Theatre at Covent-garden opened this night; and is certainly very elegant. The front of the boxes are painted of a dove-colour ground, with different gold Etruscan borders, of the breadth of the whole pannel, running round each tier. The different tiers are supported by gold pillars, from the top of each of which runs a gilt iron bracket suspending a superb glass and gold chandelier for wax candles. The backs of the boxes are pink, and the doors solid mahogany. The prevailing colour of the theatre is, therefore, pink, excepting in the tier of private boxes, where the slanting sides of each box, which hinder the back of it from being seen, are of the dove-colour. The backs of the boxes are the only parts of the theatre that look unfinished. The pink is not at all relieved; and the newness of the mahogany-doors, round which there is no border of any kind, makes them look little better than oak. The two-shilling gallery is even with the fourth circle of boxes; and the fifth circle, in which is placed the one-shilling gallery, is removed considerably backwards. The different arches, which support the roof of the Theatre, here divide the circle into boxes, and the gallery into compartments. The view of the stage from this gallery, and particularly from the side-boxes even with it, must be very bad. The cieling of the Theatre is painted to imitate a dome. The proscenium of the stage is a large arch, from the top of which hang red curtains, festooned in the Grecian style, and ornamented with a black Grecian border and gold fringe; on each of these festoons is painted a gold wreath, in the centre of which is written, in gold letters, the motto of the Stage, "*Veluti in Speculum.*" The proscenium is supported by pillars, painted to imitate yellow stained marble, of which colour are the sides of the pit; and the stage-doors are white and gold. The drop is peculiarly grand. It represents a temple dedicated to SHAKSPEARE, in the back of which is seen his statue from Westminster-abbey, supported by Tragedy and Comedy; and between pillars on each side are statues of Æschylus, Plautus, Lope de Vega, Ben Jonson, Moliere, &c. &c.—The entrance to this splendid Theatre is even grander than the Theatre itself. The noble stone portico, on the outside, has a grand effect. The ingenious Architect, Mr. Smirke, has taken for his model a charming specimen of the Doric from the ruins of Athens; the grand Temple of Minerva situated in the Acropolis, or Castle of Athens. The portico is considerably less than that of St. Martin in the Fields, which is much inferior in dimensions to the original Athenian example. The ornaments on the tympanum and frieze, and at the corners of the pediment, are omitted. The interior row of columns is also omitted, to make room for which the street does not allow a sufficient projection of the portico. As you enter the grand portico, to proceed to the boxes, you turn to the left; and at the top of a short flight of steps, which is surmounted on each side by a pedestal, on which is placed a bronze Grecian lamp, are seated the money-takers. After passing them, there is another flight of steps along each side of which, on a level with the top step, runs a row of four round Ionic pillars, and two half square ones, all exactly imitated from porphyry. Between each of these, hangs a bronze Grecian lamp. Fronting you, as you ascend these steps, is a cast statue of SHAKSPEARE, placed under an arch in the anti-room. This statue is quite a new design. The face is more like the Felton likeness than the Chandos; and the figure is standing in a graceful attitude, folding his drapery round him. The anti-room is supported by pillars in equally exact imitation of porphyry. In the size of the principal lobby we were much disappointed: it is a long narrow room, ornamented indeed with eight beautiful cast statues from the antique; but it is small, and the parts devoted to the service of refreshments are peculiarly confined. The lobby up-stairs is still smaller, and the staircases are very narrow. Upon the whole, however, the Theatre is well contrived and tastefully executed, and both in its inside and outside, worthy of the metropolis in which it is placed.

The specimens of the fine arts, exhibited in the Sculpture of the Front, are representations of the antient and modern Drama, in basso relievo. The designs

signs are classical, and the execution masterly. The piece representing the Antient Drama is to the North of the portico, and that representing the Modern Drama is on the South side.

THE ANTIENT DRAMA. In the centre, three Greek Poets are sitting, the two looking towards the portico, are Aristophanes, representing the Old Comedy, and (nearest to the spectator) Menander, representing the New Comedy. Before them Thalia presents herself with her crook and comic mask, as the object of their imitation. She is followed by Polyhymnia playing on the greater lyre, and by Euterpe on the lesser lyre, Clio with the long pipes, and Terpsichore, the Muse of Action or Pantomime. These are succeeded by three Nymphs crowned with the leaves of the fir-pine, and in succinct tunics, representing the hours or seasons, governing and attending the winged horse Pegasus. The third sitting figure in the centre, looking from the portico, is Æschylus, the Father of Tragedy. He holds a scroll open on his knee; his attention is fixed on Wisdom, or Minerva, seated opposite to the Poet. She is distinguished by her helmet and shield. Between Æschylus and Minerva, Bacchus stands leaning on his fawn, because the Greeks represented Tragedies in honour of Bacchus. Behind Minerva stands Melpomene, or Tragedy, holding a sword and mask; then follow two Furies, with snakes and torches, pursuing Orestes, who stretches out his hands to supplicate Apollo for protection. Apollo is represented in the quadriga, or four-horsed chariot of the sun. The last described figures relate to part of Æschylus's Tragedy of *Orestes*.—THE MODERN DRAMA. In the centre, (looking from the Portico) Shakspeare is sitting; the Comic and Tragic masks, with the Lyre, are about his seat; his right hand is raised, expressive of calling up the following characters in the *Tempest*:—First, Caliban, laden with wood; next Ferdinand, sheathing his sword; then Miranda, entreating Prospero in behalf of her lover; they are led on by Ariel above, playing on a lyre. This part of the composition is terminated by Hecate, (the three-formed goddess) in her car, drawn by oxen, descending. She is attended by Lady Macbeth, with the dagger in her hands, followed by Macbeth turning in horror from the body of Duncan behind him. In the centre, looking towards the Portico, is Milton, seated, contemplating Urania, according to his own description in the Paradise Lost. Urania is seated facing him above; at his feet is Sampson Agonistes chained. The remaining figures represent the Masque of Comus; the two brothers drive out three Bacchanals, with their staggering leader, Comus. The Enchanted Lady is seated in the chair, and the series is ended by two Tygers, representing the transformation of Comus's devotees. The designs of both Basso Relievos, and the models of the Antient Drama, are by Mr. Flaxman. The models of the Modern Drama, and the execution in stone, is by Mr. Rossi.

Statues, 7 feet in height, representing Tragedy and Comedy, are placed in niches in the wings of the Theatre. Tragedy, on the South Wing, is a fine figure, holding the Tragic mask and dagger. The sculptor is Mr. Rossi. Comedy holds the shepherd's crook or pedum, on her right shoulder, and the Comic mask in her left hand. This is the workmanship of Mr. Flaxman, and occupies the Northern wing.

Wednesday, Sept. 20.

Mary Tyler, a girl only 13 years of age, was found guilty of stealing a horse and cart out of Spital-field-Market, and driving it to Scott's-fields, Hackney-road, where she unharnessed the horse, and sold it to be slaughtered.

Thursday, September 21.

A duel took place early this morning, between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, in which the latter received a wound in the left thigh, but happily it is not dangerous, being merely a flesh wound. The meeting took place at Putney Heath. Lord Yarmouth seconded Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. R. Ellis accompanied Mr. Canning. We understand they fired by signal, at the distance of ten yards. The first missed; and, no explanation taking place, they fired a second time, when Mr. Canning was wounded in the left thigh on the outer side of the bone; and thus the affair terminated. He was put into a coach, and conveyed to Gloucester-lodge, his newly-purchased seat at Brompton; and Lord Castlereagh returned to his house in St. James's-square.

Friday, September 22.

W. Jordan, and Mary Jordan his wife, were indicted, for the wilful murder of W. Flaherty. It appeared by the evidence of the wife of the deceased, that her husband had been drawn into a quarrel between the Munster and Cavan men, during which he received a blow with a flat iron from Mary Jordan, which fractured his skull. The Jury, under the direction of the learned Judge, found the prisoners guilty of manslaughter.

Saturday

Saturday, September 23.

A spirit of opposition to the increase of prices, which had animated the public since the opening of Covent-garden Theatre, far from being subdued, seemed rather to have gained strength and solidity this night. The Theatre was by no means so crowded; but this proceeded in a great measure from there having been a comparatively trifling number of orders issued, and the Managers being desirous of trying what effect might be produced by leaving the publick to the weight of their own unbiassed judgment.—The catcalls, accompanied by rattles, trumpets, whistles, &c. proceeded in full chorus during the play and farce, which were mere pantomimic sketches of the pieces they purposed to represent. During the interval, a number of placards were displayed, suspended principally from the first tier of boxes, with inscriptions favourable to the public cause—as it seemed universally to be esteemed.

Mr. Kemble came forward, amidst tumults of applause and disapprobation. Having procured an interval of silence, he first directed his attention to the charge made against him of contemning the public voice and opinion. He appealed to the last twenty-five years of his life as an Actor and Manager for an answer to this charge; and trusted that his conduct during that long period would plead his acquittal, in this respect, with all who now heard him.—*(Applauses.)*—The Proprietors, he sincerely assured them, were most anxiously inclined to do every thing in their power to meet the public inclination, and to allay any ferment which might have been created. —*(Applauses.)*—They were willing that a Committee of Gentlemen should be appointed, to inspect the state of the concern, and from the profits thence derived, to say whether the old or the new prices were the most fit and reasonable.

Mr. Kemble also stated, that it was the intention of the Proprietors, that, till the report of these Gentlemen could be received, the Theatre should continue shut.

He likewise stated, that, as to Madame Catalini, he could only say, that Mr. Harris, in entering into the agreement with her, had been actuated solely by a wish to evince his gratitude to the publick, to promote their amusements, and fulfil their wishes. Feeling, however, that this was not congenial to the publick mind, an alteration had taken place in this engagement, and he could now assure the audience, that Madame Catalani had relinquished her engagement, which was now at an end.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Mr. Colman's Company,

AT HIS THEATRE IN THE HAY-MARKET.

Sept. 1. The Africans—The Midnight Hour.
2. The Iron Chest—Killing No Murder.
4. George Barnwell—The Mayor of Garrat—Tekeli. [Stairs—The Critick.
5. Of Age To-morrow—High Life Below
6. Hamlet—Killing No Murder.
7. The Foundling of the Forest—A Day after the Wedding—The Waterman.
8. The Voice of Nature—The Quaker—High Life Below Stairs.
9. The Hunter of the Alps—Tekeli—Killing No Murder.
11. George Barnwell—A Day after the Wedding—A Mogul Tale.
12. The Voice of Nature—Of Age To-morrow—Killing No Murder.
13. The Point of Honour—High Life Below Stairs—Tekeli.
14. Hamlet—Yes or No? [Murder.
15. The Foundling of the Forest—Killing No

Lyceum Theatre, in the Strand,

FOR ENGLISH OPERAS AND BALLETS ONLY.

Sept. 1. Love in a Tub—Safe and Sound—Knapschou. [Nabob.
2. A Divertisement—Safe and Sound—The
4. Up All Night—Knapschou.
5. The Duenna—The Nabob.
6. The Nabob—First Act of Poor Vulcan—A Grand Musical Cento—Knapschou.
7. The Duenna—Knapschou. [Tub.
8. Knapschou—Poor Vulcan—Love in a
9. The Duenna—The Nabob.
11. Two Acts of the Opera of Artaxerxes—Safe and Sound—Knapschou.
12. A Divertisement—The Duenna—The Na-
13. Up All Night—A Concert—Ditto. [bob.
14. The Duenna—The Recruiting Serjeant—Knapschou. [schou.
15. The Nabob — Poor Vulcan — Knap-
16. Up All Night—A Concert—A Divertise-
18. Up All Night—The Nabob. [ment.
19. The Russian Impostor—The Nabob—Poor Vulcan.

Covent-Garden New Theatre.

Sept. 18. Macbeth—The Quaker.
19. The Beggar's Opera—Is He a Prince?
20. K. Richard the Third—The Poor Soldier.
21. Love in a Village—Who Wins?
22. John Bull—The Quaker.
23. The Woodman—Raising the Wind.

[*In consequence of the Dispute between the Publick and the Managers, concerning the Increase of the Prices of Admission to the Boxes and Pit, this Theatre was this Night closed, till the Difference can be adjusted.*]

Drury-Lane Company,

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, IN THE STRAND.

Sept. 25. The Duenna—The Mayor of Gar-
26. John Bull—Rosina. [rat.
27. The Duenna—Fortune's Frolick.
28. She Stoops to Conquer—No Song No
29. John Bull—The Devil to Pay. [Supper.
30. Haunted Tower—Irishman in London.

P. 692, col. b. last line but 3, for *one*, read *me*.

P. 787. Joseph Oldham, esq. who died at the age of 84, at Haydon, was formerly of Cainham Court, near Ludlow, Salop.

P. 789. Sir Hugh Owen, who died at his seat at Orielton, in Pembrokeshire, has left his great estates, in that county and Anglesea, of the value of 10,000*l.* a year, quite free and unincumbered, together with other effects, to the amount of 80,000*l.* to his cousin, Mr. Lord, a young barrister, who has obtained the Royal permission to assume the name and arms of Owen; and who also succeeds Sir Hugh as M. P. for the contributary boroughs of Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston. Besides the above bequests, Sir Hugh has bequeathed his Caermarthenshire estate, worth 2000*l.* a year, exclusive of the collieries, to his uncle, Mr. Colby; 80,000*l.* to his mother; and 20,000*l.* to Mrs. Lord; being the savings of a long minority.

P. 790. On Thursday the 24th of August the remains of that much-lamented and respected character Mr. Bolton were attended to his grave, at the parish-church of Handsworth, by his son and relations, by all the persons connected with and composing the different establishments he had founded, and by a numerous and most respectable assemblage of his friends from Birmingham, Manchester, and other parts of the kingdom. At one o'clock the procession moved from his house, at Soho, in the following order:

Mourning-coaches, with the Clergy, Faculty, and Friends of the Deceased;
The Corpse,
borne by his oldest Workmen;
the Pall-bearers on foot,
as well as the Chief Mourner;
Relations;
Gentlemen connected with him in his various manufacturing and commercial Establishments,
Workmen and Women
employed in his Manufactories,
and Domestic Servants.
A train of private carriages closed the procession.

On the body entering the church, the 90th Psalm was sung by the Choir; after which the Funeral Service was delivered by the Rev. L. Freer, in a manner no less feeling than impressive. Hymns, and other selections of Sacred Musick, performed at intervals by the Birmingham Society, contributed greatly to the solemnity of the mournful ceremony. The number of his work-people, both male and female, who formed so interesting a part of the procession, amounted to upwards of 500, whose mournful silence testified their grief for the loss of their kind master, benefactor, and friend. To each of these, and to all the individuals who attended the funeral, a medallic token was presented, recording the age of the deceased and the day of his death. Many thousands of spectators lined the road on both sides from Soho to the church, and manifested, by their decorous deportment, the general respect in which his memory was held by all ranks of society. Such were the last sad obsequies of a man, of whom it may be truly said that he did not live in vain. Hence the recollection of his merits and his virtues adds poignancy to the reflection that the icy hand of Death hath for ever frozen that fountain whence they were always wont to flow.

Births.

LATELY, the wife of Jonas Stawell, esq. of the Hot-wells, Bristol, a son and heir.

In Upper Fitzroy-street, the wife of Major-general Burr, a daughter.

The wife of H. Sansom, esq. of Finsbury-square, a son.

The wife of Thomas Gaitskill, esq. of the Borough of Southwark, a daughter.

Aug. 8. The wife of William Tooke, esq. of Bedford-row, a daughter.

12. At Cranstown-house, St. Kitt's, in the West Indies, the lady of Lord Cranstown, a son and heir.

28. At Allestree-hall, co. Derby, the wife of J. C. Girardot, esq. a son.

At Wells, the wife of Capt. Otway, R. N. a daughter.

29. At Woodford, Essex, the wife of Capt. Charles Pelly, R. N. a son.

Sept. 2. In Piccadilly, the lady of the Hon. Peter Robert Drummond Burrell, a daughter.

The wife of Dr. Marcet, of Russell-square, a daughter.

4. At Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester, Lady Elizabeth Norman, a daughter.

7. The wife of Thomas Poynder, jun. esq. of Montague-place, Bedford-square, a daughter.

The wife of G. Chetwynd, esq. of Broc-ton-lodge, Staffordshire, a son and heir.

9. In Bernard-street, Russell-square, the wife of Edward Popham, esq. a daughter.

At Twickenham, Middlesex, the wife of Lieut.-col. Head, of the 13th Light Dragoons, a son and heir.

10. At Winchester-house, Chelsea, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas De Grey, a daughter.

14. At Ufford-hall, near Stamford, Linc. the wife of Arthur Annesley, esq. a son.

17. The wife of William Domville, jun. esq. a daughter.

18. In Lamb-alley, Bishopsgate-street, the wife of Joseph Rice, not more than four feet high, two daughters and a son; all, with the mother, likely to do well. The husband, a boot-closer by trade, is much about the same height as his wife.

20. At

30. At his house in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. Weeden Butler, junior, a son, being their third child.

At her father's house at Shenley, Herts, the wife of Hen. E. Bicknell, esq. a daugh.

At Clontarf castle, co. Dublin, the wife of George Vernon, esq. a son and heir.

25. The wife of George Polhill, esq. of Chipstead-place, Kent, a son.

24. In Alfred-place, Bedford-square, the wife of Duncan Campbell, esq. a son.

27. In Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, the wife of Charles H. Hall, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 23. AT Plymouth, Capt. Baynton, of the Milford, to Miss Mayhew.

At Edinburgh, Sir Thomas Livingstone, bart. of West Quarter and Bedlormie, keeper of his Majesty's castle of Blackness and palace of Linlithgow, and a captain in the Royal Navy, to Miss Stirling, only daughter of the late Sir James S. bart.

Michael Rowland, esq. banker, in Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the late Alexander W. esq. of Carlisle.

26. John Prince, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Hall, daughter of John H. esq. of Halkin-street, Grosvenor-place.

Thomas O'Reilly, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, to the eldest dau. of Mrs. O'Callaghan, of Cadogan-place.

At Thorp-arch, Robert Hemington, esq. to Miss Fisher, daughter of the Rev. Tho. F. of Twickenham, Middlesex, and rector of Idlicot, in Warwickshire.

27. Wm. Hyder, esq. of Court Lees, Kent, to the second daughter of Mrs. Eagleton, of Newgate-street.

28. At Great Bealings, Suffolk, Augustus-Simon Frazer, esq. captain-commandant of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Emma, yon. dau. of Jas. Lynn, esq. of Woodbridge.

Thomas Manners, esq. to Louisa, eldest daughter of John Manners, esq. of Spittlegate-house, near Grantham, co. Lincoln.

29. Lieut. Huthname, of the R. Cornish Miners, to Miss Maria Pittman, late of Dover, and niece to Capt. Hunt, of Canterbury.

At Kilmersdon, John Gough, esq. only son of John G. esq. of Perry-hall, co. Stafford, to Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Jn. Paget, esq. of Newberry-house, Somerset.

31. James Lawson, esq. of Soho-square, to Miss Yorstown, of Wimot-street.

Thomas Deacon, esq. of Hanover-street, and of Woolwich, Kent, to Martha, eldest dau. of John H. Durand, esq. of Woodcot-lodge, Surrey, late M. P. for Maidstone.

Capt. Chamberlain, of the 15th Foot, son of the late Judge C. of the county of Meath, in Ireland, to Anna-Maria, third daughter of Lieut.-col. Plumer, of Bilton-hall, Yorkshire.

James Digges Latouche, esq. of Stephen's-green, Dublin, to the eldest dau. of Sir James L. Cotter, bart. of Rockforest.

Sept. 2. At Rollsby in Norfolk, Major Cape, of the East India Company's Service, to Mrs. Taylor, of Gloucester-place, Mary-le-bone, widow of R. T. esq. late in the Civil Service of the E. India Company.

4. Francis Carlton, esq. nephew of Lord Carlton, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late George Molineux Montgomerie, esq. of Garboldisham-hall, Norfolk.

6. Mr. Thomas Bloxam, surgeon, of Hinckley, to Miss Shaw, of Badworth.

Rev. Henry Smith, M. A. prebendary of Southwell, to Miss Taunton, daughter of William-Elias T. esq. town-clerk of the city of Oxford.

At Lewisham, Major-general the Hon. John Broderick, to Miss Anne Graham, daughter of Robert G. esq. of Finny.

7. At Cobham, Surrey, Jasper Vaux, esq. of Queen Anne-street West, to Miss Combe, eldest daughter of Harvey Christian C. esq. of Cobham-park, Alderman, and M. P. for the city of London.

At the Friends' meeting-house at Maidenhead, Berks, Samuel Fothergill, M.D. of Leicester-square, to Anna-Maria Russell, of Taplow-hill.

Joseph Prestwich, esq. of Southwark, to Catharine, only daughter of Edward Blakeway, esq. of Broseley-hall, Salop.

James Briggs, esq. surgeon, to Miss Vincent, only daughter of the late Thomas V. esq. and niece to Dr. V. dean of Westmins.

9. At Somerton, Somerset, Mr. Henry Boyce, Military Surveyor and Draftsman, to Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of John Jacob of Somerton-court, esq. as also one of the grand-daughters of the late Edward Jacob of Faversham, co. Kent, esq.

At Bermondsey, Charles Fox, esq. of the Grange, to Fanny, second daughter of Robert Rich, esq. of Southwark.

10. At Nottingham, Lieut. Dunkin, of the 4th (or Queen's own) Dragoons, to Mary, second daugh. of John Olton, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-sqns.

11. At Bedale, co. York, the Rev. George Turlong Wise, rector of Thornton Watlass, to Miss Brooke, of the Grange, eldest daughter of the late Col. B. of Scholes, near Wetherby.

Mr. William Fortescue, surgeon, St. John's-st. to Miss Ford, of Smithfield-bars.

Thomas Havers, esq. of Tuttington, Norfolk, to Miss Dorothy Charleton, dau. of Forster C. esq. of Aindyke, Northumb.

13. At Lambeth, the Rev. Jonathan Barrett of Stockwell, to Mary, niece of Robert Slade, esq. of Doctors Commons.

John Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode, to Helen, second daughter of Andrew Wauchope, esq. of Niddry Marischal, Scotland.

14. At St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Bishop of Winchester, John Osborn, esq. son of Sir George O. bart. and Colonel of the Bedfordshire Militia, to Miss Dasen.

16. Thomas Turner, esq. of Park-place, Greenwich,

Greenhithe, Kent, to Amelia, you. daught. of Charles Wilkinson, esq. of Highbury.

18. Edward Hayward Budd, esq. of the War-office, to Miss Maria Macdonald, of Blandford-street, Portman-square.

At Alton, Hants. James Hinton Baverstock, esq. to Miss Seward, of the Vicarage.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-square by special licence, the Hon. Edward Harbord, second son of Lord Suffield, to the Hon. Georgiana Vernon, only dau. of Lord V.

20. Capt. Joseph Robinson, of the Royal West London Militia, to Miss Martha Capps, daughter of the late James C. esq. of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln.

21. Mr. Lewis Lewis, of Cheapside, to Miss Watts, of Bow, Middlesex.

23. At Newark, Notts, George third son of Charles Wilkinson, esq. of Highbury, to Miss Elizabeth-Cecilia-Mary Broadhurst.

25. Rev. J. Scholefield, rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, co. Warwick, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Wm. Holmes, esq. of Eltham, Kent.

27. Hudson Gurney, esq. of Norwich, to Margaret, dau. of Robert Barclay, esq. of Ury, dec. late M.P. for Kincardineshire.

DEATHS.

March 8. AT Bombay, in his 36th year, Joseph Cumberlege, esq. solicitor there to the Hon. East India Company. The Governor of the Presidency, the Commanding Officer of the Forces, and most of the principal Persons in the Settlement, attended his funeral; and the Government announced his death in the following words, on the occasion of notifying the appointment of his successor: "It is with concern that the Governor in Council announces the death of Mr. Joseph Cumberlege, a gentleman who has for upwards of seven years held the respectable and important office of the Hon. Company's Solicitor at this Presidency; the duties of which he has discharged with equal justice to the Publick and credit to his own character, as well as to the entire satisfaction of Government."

April . . . At Wrotham, Kent, Mr. William Medhurst, many years a much-esteemed surgeon and apothecary there.

April . . . . . At the Windmill inn, at Salt-hill, Bucks, aged 52, Mr. William-Jeremiah Brown; who had many years been employed as cook at that inn, where his loss is feelingly regretted by all the lovers of good eating who frequent it. He had been 35 years resident at Salt-hill, having served his apprenticeship at the Castle inn.

April 30. On his passage to England, for the benefit of his health, Mr. J. T. Le Mesurier Sherwood, on the East India Company's Civil Establishment on Prince of Wales's Island.

May . . . On-board the East India Company's ship Caermarthen, at Sea, Mrs. Capadose, wife of Capt. Henry C. of the 56th Foot. She was on her passage to England, for the recovery of her health.

June 8. In the Mediterranean, in his 18th year, Mr. John Cook, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Volage. He was the only son of Mr. John C. late of the city of Gloucester, wine-merchant. He volunteered on a most dangerous service, an attack upon an Enemy's vessel at anchor, under the protection of a heavy gun and a considerable number of musketry, and fell by a shot in the head. His Captain describes his coolness and good conduct to have excited the admiration of all around him. He was buried with honours suitable to his merit, sincerely regretted by every officer and man in the ship. Had it pleased the Almighty to have spared his life, he would have been a bright ornament to the profession in which he was engaged. In him his King and Country have to lament the loss of a valuable officer, and his disconsolate parents a dutiful and affectionate son.

20. Off the Cape of Good Hope, after a lingering illness, aged 17, John Rogers, of Broxbourn, Herts, a midshipman in the East India Company's ship Dorsetshire, on his return from China.

28. At Charlotte-town, Prince Edward's Island, Thomas Woods, esq. His remains were attended to the grave by the Chief Justice, Colclough, and the Judges of the Island, the Grand Jury, and all the Gentlemen and respectable Inhabitants of the place; and were interred with splendid Masonic honours.

30. At Philadelphia, in her 109th year, Susannah Warden, formerly wife of Virgil W. one of the house-servants of the great William Penn. This aged woman was born in William Penn's house, at Pennsburg manor, in March 1701, and has of late been supported by the Penn family.

July 2. At Stratford-upon-Avon, co. Warwick, Mr. John Jordan. Few who have visited this place in pursuit of Shakspearian anecdotes are unacquainted with his character. In 1777 he published "Welcombe Hills," a descriptive poem. In our vol. LXIV. pp. 505—508, he has given an Account of Baden Hill, Clopton, Welcombe Hills and Lodge, Charnel-house at Stratford, King Charles's State-chair, &c; and see in our last volume, p. 289. views of Stratford College and Brook House; and in the present volume, p. 209, a different view of Stratford College; and also a view of Alncott, the seat of Mrs. West.—It is conjectured that many of his tales respecting Shakspeare were from his own *inventive* genius. P.

9. Of typhus fever, in his 16th year, beloved and lamented by his Commander, his Shipmates, and all that knew him, Mr. Robert Baker, midshipman of his Majesty's

ty's ship Garland, on the Jamaica station, and second son of Robert B. esq. of Montague-place, and of the Public Office in Hatton-garden.

23. At Surinam, in his 36th year, Mr. Cornelius Wildboer.

26. In St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square, aged 36, Mr. Stephen Artaud, tallow-chandler.

27. Among the heroes of Talavera, in his 25d year, John Graydon, esq. captain in the 88th Foot, and third son of the late Robert G. esq. of Killishee, co. Kildare, in Ireland, whose services in Parliament, for a long series of years, received distinguished marks of approbation from the different Guilds in the city of Dublin. On his entrance into the Army, this young Officer served with much credit in the West Indies. In the hopeless attack on Buenos Ayres, sharing the fate of the brave Grenadiers of the 88th Regiment, he was carried, severely wounded, from the mouths of the Enemy's guns. In the glorious conflict of Talavera, this gallant young Officer was among the first who fell, displaying to his heroic companions an animating example of that enthusiastic bravery for which he was ever conspicuous. With talents the most promising, with manners the most attractive, he associated every quality which could adorn the gentleman, ennoble the hero, exalt the Christian, or endear the friend.

28. At the dreadful battle of Talavera, Capt. Henry James, of the 61st Foot, who fell gloriously among the foremost heroes of the conflict.

30. In Spain, in consequence of a wound received at the battle of Talavera, Capt. Samuel Gauntlett, of the 29th Foot.

At Santa Cruz, in Spain, three days after the battle of Talavera, of a fever, occasioned by excessive fatigue, Capt. the Hon. Henry Neville, of the 14th Light Dragoons, second son of Lord Braybrook.

Aug. 2. Of his wounds, and buried in the field of battle, among the heroes of Talavera, in his 21st year, Capt. Rawdon M'Crea, of the 87th or Prince of Wales's Irish Regiment, and eldest son of Major M'C. of the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion. This gallant young man, who had been five times severely wounded at the storming of Monte Video, a veteran in conduct and example, in the act of encouraging his men, at the head of his light company, was wounded on the evening of the 27th of July, and taken prisoner. The ball, a rifle one, pierced both cases of his watch, and, with part of the works, lodged in his groin. He was sent into Talavera, by a flag of truce, on the morning of the 30th; his wound looked well, and he was in good spirits, having been treated with the greatest humanity and attention by the French; but unexpected bleeding, caused by some parts of the watch having been carried deeper into the wound, and among the large blood-vessels, than was supposed, almost instantaneously put a period to his life.

Aug...... At Worthing, Sussex, Miss Isabella Elliott, youngest daughter of the late Nicholas E. esq. of Winterborne-Gunner, near Salisbury. Miss E. was walking near Worthing, when she was met by a boy on horseback; and the boy being unable to manage the horse, she was beaten down against a wall, and her skull fractured, which occasioned her death. Her remains were taken to Winterborne, and deposited in the family-vault.

At Headington, near Oxford, Mrs. Polley. She was buried in the church-yard there; it was her request to have ringing and singing while she was conveyed to church, which was granted, and by its novelty excited much curiosity.

Aug. 2. At Connecticut, aged 68, the American Governor Trumbull.

3. In Marshal-street, Carnaby-market, in his 41st year, of a decline, Mr. Edward Rowley.

6. Serjeant Nixon, of the 6th Troop 7th Dragoons, at present quartered in Manchester Barracks. A short time ago he was bitten in his thumb by a small dog belonging to himself; and, entertaining no suspicion of its being mad, took no farther notice of it. Shortly after, the dog died suddenly; and on the 2d instant the Serjeant was seized with the hydrophobia, and expired this morning.

Aged 57, John Johnson, lately a cottager at Billingborough, co. Lincoln, and shepherd to many respectable graziers in that neighbourhood. He was a trust-worthy industrious man, and fulfilled the several duties of life with integrity and credit. In the 22d year of his age, he acquired some celebrity by the feat (more dangerous, it must be admitted, than discreet) of climbing to the top of Grantham church steeple; which he did, and descended, without help, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators.

About six miles from Watford, Miss Marchant, whose death was occasioned by the overturning of a chaise. This young lady, who was in her twentieth year, was on the point of marriage with a young gentleman of the name of Howard, who had gone from London to fetch her home from a visit in Hertfordshire. While making way for a waggon, the near wheel got into a hole; and a wheel of the waggon having caught that of the chaise, the latter vehicle was upset, and the lady received a contusion on the head, which occasioned her death in a short time.

9. At Vienna, in his 54th year, of a mortal wound he received in the battle of Wagram, General Vukassovich.

In

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, Adam Hobkirk, esq. late of Jamaica.

10. At Twickenham, Middlesex, in her 81st year, Mrs. Baldwin, late of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

Mr. William Andrews, youngest son of Mr. Thomas A. surgeon, of Stanmore.

Suddenly, while collecting his pots, Mr. Fowler, master of the Rose public-house, Hatton-wall, Hatton-garden.

Suddenly, by shooting himself, at his apartments in Althorpe-rents, Mary-le-bone New road, M. Fortein, a foreign officer. He had laboured under a fever several weeks, which brought on derangement, and it was in one of those moments that he committed the rash act, leaving five children.

Aged 85, Mr. Joseph Bottril, of Kenilworth, formerly a resident of Coventry.

At her lodgings in Culver-street, Bristol, Mrs. Forbes. The amiableness of her disposition rendered her an agreeable companion to a numerous and respectable circle of friends and acquaintance.

11. At Redland, Mrs. Foster, wife of the Rev. Mr. F. precentor of Bristol cathedral.

A child, about three years old, belonging to Mr. Prattin, of the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, was run over by a hackney-coach at the top of St. Martin's-street, and killed on the spot.

At Hammersmith, Mr. Cloud, a coach-master. He left his home in a one-horse-chaise on the 9th, with Mr. Smith, landlord of the White Horse at Chelsea, to go on business to Hayes, in Middlesex. They dined at the Angel, in company with Mr. Turner; and at seven o'clock they all got into one chaise, having drank freely, and another horse was added to Mr. C's, in the tandem style. Mr. Smith drove; and a few yards before they came to Hayes turnpike, in going over some gravel, the driver was thrown out, and the horses dragged the vehicle with such violence against the gate, that the deceased and Mr. Turner were also thrown out; the former bled freely, and was conveyed to the Waggon and Horses, and thence to his residence at Hammersmith, where he expired this morning, in consequence of a concussion on the brain; his collar-bone and two ribs were also fractured.

A son of Mr Dawson, green-grocer, &c. of Covent-garden, walking on the coal-barges at the Adelphi, to throw his dog into the water, fell over-board, and was drowned.

12. At Tunbridge-wells, Mrs. Nockells, wife of Mr. Christopher N. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

At his father's, in North-lane, aged 23, Mr. James Claris, late assistant to Mr. J. Saffery, bookseller, of Canterbury.

Mr. Jefferson, of Burton-Agnes. Returning from Bridlington market at a late hour, he unfortunately missed the temporary bridge erected between that place and Bessenby (the other having been destroyed by the flood last Winter), and fell into the brook; where, being but little water, it is supposed he was killed by the fall. He was found the next morning, with his head upon the bank.

Alexander Blackett, keelman. Sitting on the edge of the Quay at Newcastle, with a child in his arms, he was seized with a fit, fell into the river, and was drowned. He had the presence of mind to throw the child from him on to the Quay, whose life was thereby saved.

Aged 92, Mr. Benj. Cross, of Kettering, many years a common carrier.

At Humby, Mrs. Stockdale, wife of the Rev. W. S. of Stoke-Rochford, near Grantham, Lincolnshire.

13. At Cowbridge, the Hon. Mrs. Nicholl, daughter of the late Henry Lord Viscount Ashbrook, of Ireland, and wife of the Rev. John Nicholl, of Cowbridge, Glamorganshire.

Aged 84, Mary Bateman, of St. Giles's, Oxford. While blowing the fire, she fell from her chair, and instantly expired.

At Nettlebed, in his 93d year, Mr. Robert Parker, brick-maker.

At Bisham, Charles-Lewis Parker, esq. surgeon to the Forces, and to the Royal Military College at Great Marlow.

14. Dorothy, wife of Mr. Edw. Troughton, of Blackburn, carrier. In the short space of nine weeks Mr. T. has lost his father's brother, his father, sister, infant daughter, and wife.

At Epping forest, Mrs. Petyt, wife of Mr. P. of Old Broad-street.

At his seat, Costessey-hall, Norfolk, in his 74th year, Sir William Jerningham, bart.; of whom more particulars hereafter.

W. Bamfylde, esq. Returning from Knutsford, he fell from his horse, dislocated his neck, was taken to the sign of the Smoker at Tabley, and there expired in a short time.

At Penrhyn, of a decline, in her 26th year, Mrs. Bentley, wife of Capt. Charles B. of the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion.

At Killaspy, the seat of Alexander Sherlock, esq. Patrick Grehen, esq. of Dublin.

15. At Falmouth, within a few hours after he had landed from the Malta packet, where, and to the South of Spain, he had been for the recovery of his health, aged 26, Edward Foxcroft Slade, esq. barrister-at-law, and son of Robert S. esq. of Doctors Commons.

Aged 44, Mr. William Hayes, farmer and grazier, of Whissendine, Rutland.

Mrs. Whittingham, of Friar-lane, Leicester, relict of the late Rev. Mr. W. of Billesdon, in that county.

John Ware, a lighterman. Having delivered ballast on-board the Ellison Greenland ship, at Hull, in ascending the side, one

one of the whale jaw-bones, which they were in the act of delivering from the deck, fell upon his head, and bruised him so severely as to occasion his death in about half an hour.

16. At Red-hill, co. Leicester, Mr. Joseph Chamberlin, hosier, fourth son of John C. esq.

At Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, the Rev. William Fletcher, rector of Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts.

Mrs. Biggs, widow of the late Thomas B. esq. many years store-keeper in the Ordnance Department at Dover, and daughter of the late Admiral John Bazeley. She was discovered by her servant, sitting in her chair, by the bed-side, quite dead; she had gone up stairs to go to bed, not long before, in apparent good health.

Aged about 13, J. Cook. Playing upon some rails in a yard next the river, at Wimcolmlee, near Hull, he fell into the water, and was drowned.

In an apoplectic fit, at the house of a friend, in Chatham-place, in his 71st year, William Brooke, esq. of Lambeth.

17. At Taunton, Somerset, in his 83d year, John Norman, esq.; who, through his long and active life, supported the character of a truly independent man.

A poor man, named Heady, was struck dead by the lightning this evening, in Long lane, near Brentford, whilst driving a horse and cart.

Mr. Jones, hatter, of Store-street, Bishopsgate. While sitting after supper, smoking his pipe, he fell from his chair in a fit, without any previous illness, and almost instantly expired.

18. Mrs. Jay, relict of the Rev. Rowland J. of Rouse, Glamorganshire, and mother of Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. B. solicitor, of Bristol.

At Temgrace, Devon, S. Bishop. He lost his life in the humane attempt to save some hounds that had taken to the water in couples. His foot slipping, he sunk immediately, to rise no more!

At Islip, Oxon, in his 73d year, Mr. Richard May, 30 years master of the Free School at Oxford, erected and endowed by John Nixon, alderman, in 1659.

Mr. William Brenkspear, a respectable farmer, of Stanton-Harcourt, co. Oxford.

Aged 22, Miss Watson, daughter of the late Mr. W. farmer, of Hanthorpe, near Bourn, in Lincolnshire. Having, whilst walking from Bourn, a few days before, been caught in a shower of rain, she inconsiderately threw off her gown without immediately putting on another; and, in consequence, took a sudden cold, which brought on a typhus fever, and terminated her life in a week.

Mr. John Sleight, of Bratoft, was found hanging in an out-house. He was in his 45th year; bore a good character; lived in a cottage of his own; and has left a personal property of upwards of 200*l*. His wife being ill, he went to Burgh in the morning for some medicines; and no cause can be assigned for the rash action.

Mrs. Calvert, wife of Mr. Joseph C. of Ashby, near Spilsby, grazier. She went to bed as well as usual, and was found a corpse next morning, with an infant by her side, leaving a husband and 9 children.

At Bratoft far advanced in years, Robert Baumber, who for 25 years had been deprived of the power of assisting himself by a paralytic affection.

Aged 33, Mr. John Bellairs, grazier, of Barleythorpe, near Oakham.

At Hampton, aged 72. Mr. Joseph Mills, of the Hay-market, builder.

19. Mr. Richard Turley, surgeon of the Bedfordshire Militia, stationed at the Weedon Depôt.

20. At his house at the East Gates, Leicester, aged 74, Thomas Deakin, gent. formerly a quarter-master in the Royal Regiment of Horse-guards (Blue), wherein he served 21 years. He was also chairman of the Leicester Navigation Company, and one of the commissioners of the Property Tax for the borough of Leicester; in which offices, both civil and military, he acquitted himself as a brave soldier and an active citizen; being uniformly considered as a man of great candour and unblemished integrity.

At Fowey, Hants, Rear-admiral Thomas Rawe, on the superannuated list of the Navy; and lately a resident at Portsea.

Drowned in the Thames, Wm. French, a respectable youth, and apprentice at Hammersmith, Middlesex. He was in a sailing-boat with three other unskilful persons, when it was upset by a gust of wind, and he alone perished.

At the house of Mrs. Springe, in Oxford-street, Miss Noble, an amiable young lady, who, with her aged mother, occupied the first floor and garrets of the house. Soon after 12 o'clock at night Miss Noble was seen to fall from the window of the front attick, and was killed on the spot. This awful catastrophe happened while the deceased was walking in her sleep, which was so customary with her that the accident did not excite surprise, nor did it awaken the unfortunate and unhappy mother. Miss N. had walked into the street two nights previous to the sad event.

21. In Spain, William Calcraft, esq. late major in the 7th Light Dragoons, and brother of John Calcraft, esq. M. P.

22. At Neath, Glamorganshire, in her 21st year, Charlotte-Sophia, eldest daugh. of John Plumptree, esq of Fredville, Kent.

At Hoton, co. Leicester, aged 20, Mr. Hacker Parkinson, son of the late Hacker P. esq. of that place.

Aged 60, the Rev. George Davies, B.D. rector of Cranfield, in Bedfordshire.

At

At Resemarkie manse, co. Ross, in the 61st year of his age, and 39th of his ministry, the Rev. Alexander Wood, minister of that parish; whose unaffected piety and benevolence, respectable and shining talents as a pulpit orator, and pleasing conversation and manners, will make his memory long and deservedly dear to his parishioners, and to his numerous friends.

23. At Ferrybridge, co. York, on her way to Harrowgate, in the 44th year of her age, Mrs. Hatton, wife of Henry H. esq. of the Close of Lincoln, barrister-at-law. She was the only child of the late Joseph Dell, esq. and Miss Beck; from whom, as the only representative of the two families, she inherited a very large fortune. Humane and generous, she was distinguished by a particular suavity and urbanity of manners, which have deeply impressed her loss upon the minds of her numerous relations and friends. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Cherry-Willingham, near Lincoln.

In a fit of apoplexy, Miss Emily-Harriet Hodgson. On leaving the house of Mr. Hammet, in Portland-street, where she had spent the evening with a party, she dropped suddenly while stepping into a coach with her brother, and expired in a few minutes.

At his house in Pulteney-street, Bath, aged 77, William Farr, M. D. F. R. S. of Ivel, Hants, upwards of 40 years physician to the two Royal Naval Hospitals at Haslar and Plymouth. He was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Physic in Edinburgh in 1763.

In consequence of a bruise she received in a fall from a horse a few days before, Mrs. Copp, wife of Mr. C. woollen-manufacturer, of Exeter.

At Elvas, in Portugal, of a typhus fever, owing to excessive fatigue, in his 20th year, Lieut. Henry Lynch Drake Brockman, of the 43d Foot, third son of James Drake B. esq. of Beachborough, Kent.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Cunninghame, wife of W. C. esq. of Enterkyne, in Ayrshire, North Britain, and daughter of the late Major-general Stewart, M. P.

At Tannadice, co. Forfar, in Scotland, in his 89d year, beloved by his family, and respected by all who knew him for the best qualities of an honourable and cultivated mind, James Macdonald, esq. father of Thomas M. esq. of Hinde-street, Manchester-square.

26. At Becket-house, Berks, the Rev. Thomas Clare, D. D. rector of Rugby, in Warwickshire, of Yoxall, in Staffordshire, and of Sutton, in Nottinghamshire. He was for several years a worthy tutor of St. John's college, Oxford; where he proceeded M. A. 1759, B. D. 1764, D. D. 1781. He was brother to Mr. Clare, an eminent surgeon in Chancery-lane.

Mrs. Bruce, wife of Robert B. esq. of Bristol, merchant.

At his seat, Cumbermere abbey, in Cheshire, aged 70, Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, bart. many years M. P. for that county. He is succeeded in title and estates by his son, Major-general Stapleton Cotton, commanding a brigade of Cavalry now on service in Spain, and M. P. for Newark.

In her 20th year, after a short illness, Miss M. Maynard, second daughter of Mr. Samuel M. of Doctors Commons.

Mrs. Agar, wife of Mr. A. of London-street, Fenchurch-street, and of Walthamstow, Essex.

At Edinburgh, Anne, widow of the late Daniel Mac Gregor, esq. of Inverarderan, and in the East India Company's Service, and niece to the late Lord Sempill.

25. Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, while in company with two other ladies in a linen-draper's shop in Oxford-street, Miss Anne Hertall, aged 18.

John Henckley, a waterman. Going through the centre arch of London bridge, his boat was upset, and he was drowned.

Miss Elizabeth Rowsell, of Walcot-place, Lambeth, Surrey.

At Hampton-wick, co. Middlesex, Mrs. Lawes, wife of Vitruvius L. esq. barrister-at-law, of Red Lion-squ. Bloomsbury.

At his house at Chelsea, Mr. John Upward, 18 years a member of the Court of Common Council for Broad-st. ward.

Mr. Forster, sharfinger, of Leicester.

At Stratford upon-Avon, aged 90, James Arnold, fifth son of the late Mr. Samuel A. of that place. His death was occasioned by being suddenly seized with a fit while angling in the river Avon; when, for want of immediate assistance, he was unfortunately drowned.

26. In Cold Bath-square, Clerkenwell, aged 69, Josias Collier, esq.

E. Peters, a coal-whipper, fell from the side of a vessel, in the Lower Pool, and was drowned. This unfortunate man had kept three different public-houses, from each of which he had been burnt out.

Aged 23, Miss Mary King, daughter of Mr. George K. of Charter-house-square.

At Maidstone, in Kent, after a severe illness since his return from Spain, Major-general Coote Manningham, equerry to his Majesty, and colonel of the 95th, or Rifle Regiment.

At Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. James Hewes, surgeon; a good neighbour and a social friend.

In Hollywell, Mr. John Falconer, upwards of 20 years butler to Sackville Lloyd Wheate, esq.

At Stewart-hall, co. Tyrone, in Ireland, at a very advanced age, Andrew-Thomas, Earl of Castlestewart.

At Ringmount, co. Waterford, aged 96, Mrs. Young, relict of Owen Y. esq. of Castletown,

Castlereagh, and mother of the late Dr. Y. Bishop of Clonfert.

27. Mr. William Dracott, gardener, of Spalding, co. Lincoln; well known as one of the constables of that place for about 30 years past.

Aged 67, the Rev. John Austin, many years a Roman Catholic priest at Brails, in Warwickshire; a gentleman of great integrity and simplicity of manners.

At the King's Head inn at Coventry, in his 40th year, after a short illness, Sir William-James Wray, bart.

At Coventry, in his 53d year, Mr. Martin Bawcutt, principal clerk in the bank of Messieurs Little and Woodcock. The virtues of this amiable man will live in the remembrance of all his friends and acquaintance. But it would be an act of injustice to his memory to omit the record of so much excellence. Without any of the accustomed advantages of education, he acquired, in the intervals allowed from his employment, the rudiments of most of the antient languages, and was a perfect master of the Hebrew. He was thus enabled to make deep researches into the treasures of divine learning, and was possessed of singular penetration, and a discriminating taste, in all kinds of useful knowledge. His mind and temper formed an assemblage of every virtuous quality. Hence flowed an uniform integrity of conduct and peculiar gentleness of manners; and he ever followed the dictates of a warm and generous heart, under the direction of a sound understanding. His filial affection to an aged and infirm mother was evinced in the ample support she experienced, for 30 years, from the industry of this good man; and his hand was ever open to all his relatives who stood in need of his assistance. His attention to the duties of his employment was so intense as to impair and gradually undermine a constitution naturally strong, and brought on a disease which baffled the efforts of medical skill. No private person ever died more regretted. It may be said of him, that he had not an enemy, and was scarcely exempted from the woe (mentioned in the Gospel) of "all men speaking well of him."

W. Meggett, porter at the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-street. While carrying a parcel to Cannon-street, he fell down dead.

At his house, Hawthornden, in Scotland, aged 90, the Right Rev. Bishop William Abernethy Drummond, of Hawthornden.

At South Beveland, with the British Army, John Baldock, esq. paymaster of the 1st Battalion of the 79th Foot.

28. At Highgate, Middlesex, aged 19, after a tedious illness, Miss Groves.

Aged 56, whilst eating her dinner, Mrs. Elizabeth Cumbrey, of Exton, Rutland.

In his 64th year, Mr. Watkies, of Repton, in Derbyshire.

At Barton-upon-Humber, Mr. Robert Ward, surgeon; a man whose assiduity and attention in an extensive practice endeared him to a numerous acquaintance.

29. At his house in Great George-street, Edinburgh, most sincerely regretted by all who knew him, and in his 86th year, Gen. Robert Melville, of an antient and honourable family of that name in the county of Fife, and the oldest General in the British Army. Of this excellent Veteran some account shall be given in a future number.

At Coventry, in the house of her daughter, while sitting in her chair with a party of friends, Mrs. Sibley, late of Oddy's-row, Islington, and mother of Mrs. Gouger, of Stamford, Lincolnshire.

At Stapleton, Somerset, Mrs. Haythorne, wife of D. T. H. esq.

30. At Sandwich, in Kent, aged 72, the Rev. Wheler Rance, M. A. formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, vicar of St. Clement's, Sandwich, since the year 1766, when he succeeded his uncle, William B. LL.D. in that living; and rector of Ham since the year 1774.

Rev. Nicholas Heath, B.C.L. prebendary of Chichester, rector of Allcannings, Wilts, and late fellow of New college, Oxford.

At Manchester, aged 35, Mrs. Mary Deighton, wife of Mr. Thomas D. of that town, and youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Pocock, of the Equitable Assurance-office, London.

At Scarborough, aged 61, Wm. Paul, esq. barrister-at-law, and one of the senior benchers of the Hon. Society of Gray's-inn.

At Towlstone-lodge, near Tadcaster, deservedly and truly esteemed by all classes of society, Peregrine Wentworth, esq. He was in the 88th year of his age, having been born July 31, 1722. In May, 1751, Mr. W. married Miss Thompson, only daughter of Beilby T. esq. of Escrick, near York, by his first wife, who was the sole daughter and heiress of Sir Roger Beckwith, bart. He afterwards married Mrs. Whitton, relict of Wm. W. esq. of Lupset, near Wakefield, and sister to the late Dr. Asheton, of Middleton, near Manchester; and has left no issue by either marriage. Mr. W. was the last of the male line of the great Earl of Strafford. His remains were deposited in the family-vault in York cathedral. He was highly and justly respected by every gentleman of the Turf; upon which he commenced in 1754, though in 1752 he rode his hunter a match against Mr. Vernon's hunter over York course. Mr. W. held the office of Registrar for the West Riding of Yorks.

At the Bull, on Shooter's-hill, Kent, on her road to town, Lady Henry Stuart, relict of the late Lord Henry S. son of the Marquis of Bute, who died at Waldershare, Kent, Aug. 11 (see p. 789), and by whom she had

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and son, born in 1793. Her Ladyship, who had been some time in a declining state of health, was Lady Gertrude Emilia Villiers, daughter and sole heiress of the late and last Earl of Grandison. Their remains were interred in the family-vault at Cardiff castle; in the neighbourhood of which their property lies.

Aged 86, Mr. Benjamin Brooker, of Newhaven, 50 years an officer of his Majesty's Customs there.

Of a decline, Mr. James Higgs, son of Mr. H. tanner, of Reading.

Much regretted, aged 78, Mrs. Grace Hill, of Stratford, Essex.

At Hinckley, aged 19, Godfrey Ferris, 4th son of the late Thomas Ferris, D. D. dean of Battle.

31. Mrs. Anne Cooper, wife of the Rev. Robert C. of Guildford-street.

At Kennington, Surrey, Mrs. Mills, widow of the late James M. esq. of Crofton-house, Hampshire.

Mr. Hayward, grocer, of Mount-row, Lambeth. Without any previous illness, he suddenly dropped down in his shop, and almost instantly expired.

In his 61st year, the Rev. Jonathan Evans, of Coventry, minister of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Foleshill.

At Perth, Mr. William Ross, writer, and keeper of the Seisins, and procurator-fiscal of the county of Perth.

John Creagh, esq. of Waterville, co. Limerick, alderman of the city of Limerick.

Lately, the Rev. W. Batchelor, rector of Babington, and in the commission of the peace for Somersetshire.

Rev. John Wilcocks, vicar of Churston and Kingsbridge, Devon.

Rev. John Webb, perpetual curate of Waterfall, Staffordshire, and one of the masters of the Free-school at Ashborne, in Derbyshire.

Aged 58, the Rev. David Jones, M. A. rector of Gladestry, Northamptonshire.

At Vicar-dale, co. Monaghan, Ireland, aged 73, the Rev. William Stopford, vicar of Doneymoe. He had served in the diocese of Clogher, as Irish minister, 43 years.

At Abbeyland, co. Cork, Dr. Dillon, Titular Archbishop of Tuam.

Sept. ... At Mareh, in the Isle of Ely, Mrs. Walsham, sister to Mr. Alderman Bowker, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Dawson, of East Kirkby. She went in good health to milk a cow, but was soon after found dead by its side.

Mrs. Iliffe, widow of the Rev. T. I. formerly rector of the New Church, Strand.

Sept. 1. At Cotterstock, near Oundle, aged 56, Mrs. Frances Haycock, sister to Mr. H. post-master of Stamford.

Much respected, Mr. Joseph Jollands, of Ratcliff-highway.

Aged 77, Robert Chrystie, esq. of Leicester-place, army-agent.

John-James Todd, esq. of Chesterfield-street, May-fair, brother to Col. Francis T. of the 1st Regiment of Guards. He was on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Holkett, wife of Capt. H. of his Majesty's ship Ganges, who resides at Catherington-hall, Hants; and went out shooting in the neighbourhood of Horndean, when his gun accidentally went off, whilst taking the ram-rod out, and its contents being forced through his body, he lingered about 20 minutes, and then expired.

2. At Preston, Herts, Mrs. Mary Earle, wife of Mr. Thomas E. farmer and grazier, and daughter of Mr. William H. Whittington, of Broadwater, late of the Swan inn at Stevenage.

At Eastcott, Mrs. Woodroffe, of Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square.

In his 69th year, John Hicks, gent. of Tansor, near Oundle.

Aged 83, Mr. Joseph Bemrose, upwards of 30 years gardener to H. Dalton, esq. of Knaith, near Gainsborough.

At Greenwich, Kent, Major-gen. Edward Page, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

At Dromore, in Ireland, in his 75th year, Mr. David Speers.

At Deal, of the wound he received before Flushing, aged 36, Lieut.-col. Peter Hayes Petit, of the 35th Foot, second son of the late John-Lewis Petit, M. D. His remains were interred in the burial-ground at Deal with military honours. The corpse was preceded to the place of interment by the Royal Anglesea and Cardigan Regiments of Militia, a Detachment of the 12th Light Dragoons, and of the 35th Foot, with the Band of the Cardigan playing a solemn dirge. The pall was supported by the Lieutenant-colonels, Majors, and senior Captains of the Regiments in garrison there; and followed by the deceased's Brother, by Admiral Campbell, General Hope, the Captains of his Majesty's ships in the Downs, and the remainder of the Officers at present at that place; together with a vast concourse of the Inhabitants, who were drawn together to witness the last obsequies of a brave and much-lamented Officer.

On-board his Majesty's ship Courageux, off Walcheren, in his 20th year, Edward Mount, esq. an ensign in the 1st Regiment of Guards.

At Middleburg, Capt. George Sutherland, of the 71st Foot. His services, as well on the present occasion, as in the former expeditions to Holland and Egypt, where he was severely wounded, proved him to have been a meritorious officer. He has left a widow and four children.

3. At his house in Baker-street, Portman-square, Sir John Murray, bart. of Black Barony, in North Britain; a man who so well discharged the important duties of a father, a husband, and a friend,

as to have rendered his life an invaluable blessing, and his death an irreparable loss, to those in habits of intimacy with him. He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, now Sir Archibald Murray, an ensign in the 3d Regiment of Guards, who received the early part of his education under the Rev. William Gilpin, at Cheam, Surrey (son of that late pious character William Gilpin, of New Forest, Hants, who educated Viscount Sidmouth, then Henry Addington, Viscount Grimston, and the Right Hon. N. Vansittart, M. P. and who also conducted a part of the late Right Hon. William Pitt's classical studies). The present Baronet was removed, after a stay of about two years and an half, to Westminster; whence he was lately removed, and has since remained under his lamented father's roof, first at Esher in Surrey, and afterwards in London. The late Sir John Murray was not far advanced in years; his successor is about 17 or 18.

In Upper Norton-street, Mary-le-bone, aged 70, Peter-Mathias Van Gelder, esq.

In Creed-lane, Ludgate-street, aged 19, Hannah Riely, who had been bed-ridden and lost the use of her faculties for 12 years, in consequence of a fright when an infant. She had not been able to take any kind of sustenance for some days.

Mr. James Lewis, late of Devizes, Wilts.

At Cashiobury, the seat of the Earl of Essex, George Doney, a black servant, and native of Virginia; who, from the year 1766, remained in the families of the late and present Earls. He discharged the duties of a faithful and honest servant, acquiring the friendship of those of his own station; whilst his respectful attention and demeanour conciliated the universal good opinion of all those who had opportunities of witnessing his services.

In Dublin, aged 21, Mr. Jonathan Darby, eldest son of John D. esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

At his house in Piccadilly, George-William, sixth Earl of Coventry and Viscount Deerhurst. His Lordship was in his 88th year. He was born on the 26th of April, 1722; and succeeded his father in the honours and estates of the family in 1751. He was educated at Winchester, and was afterwards of University college, Oxford; and, with his elder brother, Lord Deerhurst (who died in 1744), was created a Master of Arts in 1739, at the age of 17. He married, first, March 5, 1752, Maria, eldest daughter of John Gunning, esq. (by his wife Bridget, daughter of John Viscount Mayo), and sister to the Duchess of Hamilton; by this lady (who died in 1760) he had issue, George-William, now Earl of Coventry, Maria-Alicia, and Anne-Margaret. He married, secondly, Sept. 27, 1764, Barbara, daughter of John tenth Lord St. John of Bletsoe, by whom he had issue two sons, John and Thomas, and a daughter, Barbara, who died an infant. The memory of this venerable Nobleman will deservedly be held in high respect by all who had the honour and pleasure of his acquaintance. In the long period of 53 years, during which he held the high office of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Worcester, the integrity of his public conduct, ever directed by a sound judgment, active in promoting the public good, and adorned by affability and politeness, ensured universal esteem. Nor was his conduct less worthy of imitation as a Peer of Parliament; he well understood the principles of the Constitution, and acted at all times in conformity with them, supporting the Government of the Country with zeal and integrity; but when, during the American War, he could no longer approve of the conduct of the then Minister, Lord North, he resigned the place of one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, though contrary to his Majesty's wishes, resolving that no private consideration should shackle his public conduct. He was a highly polished gentleman, an elegant scholar, and a man of superior taste. That he possessed this latter accomplishment in an eminent degree will be manifest to every one who recollects what the Croome demesne once was, and what it now is; with few natural advantages, it has been laid out and adorned, under his Lordship's immediate direction, with so much judgment, as evidently to shew what art and industry can perform "when Science marks the progress of their toil." He was Recorder of Worcester, and ever attentive to its interests, for the space of 38 years, being elected and sworn into that office in 1774, in the room of Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, and was highly respected by the Corporation. He is succeeded by his son George Viscount Deerhurst, who, we lament to say, has for many years been totally deprived of sight, in consequence of being thrown from his horse while hunting.

4. At Earley-court, in Berkshire, after an illness of a few hours, Lady Scott, wife of the Right Hon. Sir William Scott; a lady distinguished by many elegant and literary accomplishments.

At Liverpool, of a fever, Miss F. Lewis, youngest daughter of W. J. L. esq. late one of the proprietors and performers of Covent-garden Theatre. She was a beautiful girl, and in her 17th year.

At Surfleet, of a decline, aged 23, Miss Sarah Palmer, youngest daughter of James Brecknock P. gent.

At Combintinhead parsonage, Devon, of a typhus fever, Caroline-Sophia, eldest daughter of the Rev. Bourchier Wm. Wrey.

At her house, Pax-hill park, Sussex, in her 78th year, Mrs. Board, relict of Wil-

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liam B. esq. mother of the Countess of Winterton, and sister to the late Gilbert Crawford, esq. of Saint-hill, Sussex.

Aged 70, Mr. Richard Wallis, 40 years landlord of the Mitre at Boston, Lincolnsh.

At Winteringham, aged 46, the wife of the Rev. L. Granger, of that place.

Mr. James Atwell, proprietor of the Hibernian coffee-house, Dame-street, Dublin.

5. At his house at Oakingham, Berks, in his 78th year, Mr. Baldwin, formerly a surgeon at Faringdon, in the same county.

At South Kyme, near Sleaford, aged 68, Anthony Peacock, esq.

Mr. Thomas Roberts, sen. broker, Narrow Wine-str. Bristol; a truly honest man.

At Pinner's-hill, Stanstead-Mount-Fitchet, Essex, Mrs. Healing, wife of Mr. H. of Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.

In Upper Mary-le-bone-street, Fitzroy-square, in her 77th year, Mrs. Henrietta-Alice Perreau, widow.

In her 64th year, Mrs. Tippler, of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

Anne, third daughter of Mr. William Thompson, of High Holborn.

On her voyage to Madeira, Mrs. Gamble, wife of John G. esq. of Richmond, in Virginia, North America.

6. At Cardiff, in her 17th year, of a rapid decline, Mary-Anne, only daughter of Thomas Bourne, esq. collector of his Majesty's customs at that port, and granddaughter of the gentleman of the same name whose death is recorded in our present volume, p. 89.

In Carlisle, of a dropsy, for which she had been tapped twenty-two times, Mrs. Elizabeth Graham.

Mr. John Whitham, of Skipton-in-Craven, co. York. He attended the annual meeting of the Tradesmen's Society there on the 4th; was married on the 5th; and this day became a corpse!

At Doncaster, Yorkshire, much and deservedly respected, the Rev. Roger Steele, curate of that place.

7. At Birmingham, Mrs. Chance, wife of William C. esq. and sister of J. R. Lucas, esq. of Stapleton-house, Somerset.

After a short illness, Robert Cheney, esq. of Meynell-Langley, Derbyshire.

8. Mr. James Watson, of Arundel-street, in the Strand.

Mrs. Dennis, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

At Harwich, in consequence of the fatigue he underwent in Holland, Lieut.-col. Donaldson, of the Guards.

At Laytonstone, Essex, in his 70th year, Mr. Joseph Dermar, of Belt-street, St. George's in the East.

9. At Flintham, Wilts, of an erysipelas, Mrs. Heslop, wife of Mr. R. H. of that place, and late of Upper Belgrave-place.

About the hour she entered her 20th year, Eliza, daughter of Mr. Rd. Grimes, of Hillgrove-street, Kingsdown, Bristol.

At Weymouth, after a few days illness, Capt. Richard Carruthers Corne, R. N.

At Aldermikle, near Oundle, Mr. Thomas Coles, farmer and grazier.

Mr. George Patch Wyatt, nephew of Mr. William P. of Finsbury-street.

Thomas Poplett, esq. captain on the Half-pay of the Army, and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Middlesex. His remains were removed from his house at Hampton-court-green to be buried in his vault at Petcham, Surrey. As he had directed, by will, to be interred with the utmost privacy, the anxious solicitation of his numerous friends to pay their last attention to his memory could not be accepted; while he will long continue the object of their affectionate remembrance for benevolence of heart, almost without example, and of liberal charity to the poor, who will long deplore his loss, which will be sincerely lamented by every description of persons who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and by his afflicted widow and family.

10. At Stoke Newington, Mrs. Withall, wife of Mr. Caleb W.

On Epping forest, the wife of Laurence Brickwood, esq. merchant, of London.

Mr. Cooly, of the Pavement, in Moorfields. Returning from Edmonton, on horseback, he came in contact with a single-horse-chaise, the shaft of which entered his body, and caused his death in a few hours, in great agonies.

Mr. Wilkinson, undertaker, of Lawrence-lane, Cheapside. Having been in a disordered state of mind for some time past, he cut his throat, but not effectually; after which he hung himself in his garters, but was cut down, and, after languishing a few hours, expired.

At Kensington, aged 77, Mrs. D. Blunt, sister to the late Sir Charles, and aunt to the present Sir Charles-Richard B. bart. of Bengal.

Capt. R. Sampson, formerly a commander in the E. India Company's service.

At his house at Kingsland, Rich. Wild, esq. many years an eminent ironmonger in Bishopsgate-street.

11. Mrs. Elizabeth Stanfield, wife of Joseph S. esq. of Islington.

At Whitbeck, in Cumberland, David de Malpas Egerton, esq. brother to John E. esq. M. P. for the city of Chester.

At Harwich, on his arrival from Flushing, of the disorder which has proved so dreadfully mortal to our troops, William Stokes, esq. assistant-commissary.

Suddenly, at Bampton, co. Oxford, Mr. Joseph Hewlett, slater.

12. At West Drayton, Mrs. De Burgh, wife of James Godfrey De B. esq. By her death, the claim to a barony in fee (now in abeyance) descends to her eldest son, Hubert De B. an infant.

At

At his father's house in Cleveland-court, St. James's, aged 27, Thurlow Davis, esq. a student of the Inner Temple, and late of Exeter college, Oxford.

13. At the house of his brother-in-law (Sir Vicary Gibbs, Attorney-general), at Hayes, Middlesex, Lieut.-gen. Alexander Mackenzie Fraser, M. P. for the county of Ross, Colonel of the 78th Foot, or Ross-shire Highlanders. He was an experienced officer; had served in India; and accompanied Sir Jn. Moore third in command to Sweden and Spain; and fell a sacrifice to the fever caught at Flushing.

At Clifton, co. Oxford, in her 63d year, Mrs. Catherine Latham.

At the house of his brother, in America-square, aged 64, Sir William Douglas, bart. of Castle Douglas.

At Ramsgate, the infant son of William Abbott, esq. of Tooting, Surrey.

The infant daughter of Mr. Russell, of Harleyford-place, Kennington.

14. Mr. Cross, publican, of New Gravel-lane, Southwark. While serving a customer, he fell down, and died instantly.

At the house of Mr. Stride, in Carey-street, Miss Anne Bant, sister of Mrs. Stride, and second daughter of the late Mr. William B. of Andover.

Mrs. Ponton, wife of Thomas P. esq. of Battersea, Surrey.

At Winterdyne-house, co. Worcester, Francis Fielde, esq. of New Cavendish-street, Portland-place.

At Mrs. Marshal's, in Cable-street, Liverpool, aged 106, Mr. David Salmon, a mariner, who sailed round the world with Lord Anson, in the Centurion.

15. Mr. Thomas King, cheesemonger, of Holborn.

At his apartments in Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, aged 30, John Dyer Lockhart, esq. of Dominica.

Mrs. Gates, wife of William G. esq. attorney, of Peterborough.

16. At Lymington, Hants, Mr. Arnold; and, on the same day, his wife!

At Portsmouth, Mr. Charles Smith, of Curaçoa, merchant. He fell a prey to the effects of a long residence in the West Indies, and only survived till he was landed in his native country, after an absence of 28 years from it.

Mrs. Smith, of Peckleton, co. Leicester, relict of the late Mr. Thomas S. of that place; a truly benevolent, pious woman.

At Margate, aged 62, John Ricketts, esq. of Walworth, Surrey.

Mr. Edmund Ludlow, accomptant and general agent, Redcliff-hill, Bristol; whose general respectability of character and punctuality in business had justly obtained the confidence and esteem of all who knew or had dealings with him.

17. At Boston, co. Lincoln, aged 99, William Raisin, who retained the use of his faculties till within the last 12 months, and enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health till within three days of his death.

Aged 94, Mrs. Jane Hopegood.

Mrs. Walford, wife of Richard W. esq. of Uxbridge, Middlesex.

18. Dropped down dead, while dressing, Mrs. Buckle, wife of J. B. esq. of Hethersett, alderman of Norwich.

At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the Rev. Edward H. vicar of Rickmansworth, Herts.

At Walworth, aged 28, Mrs. Chalk, wife of Mr. John C. late of Cornhill.

19. Mrs. Stevens, wife of R. S. esq. of Leicester.

Rev. Samuel Pitt Stockford, B. D. vice-gerent, and senior fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford; rector of Coln St. Dennis, co. Gloucester; and rector of St. Aldate's, in the city of Oxford.

20. At Wells, Somerset, Mrs. Beaumont, wife of J. H. B. esq. district surgeon.

Richard Palmer Baker, esq. of Amery-house, Alton, Hants.

21. In Carlisle, aged 70, Mrs. Alms, widow of the late Capt. James A. of the Monmouth, whose heroic gallantry is recorded in the Naval Records of his Country, and who particularly distinguished himself in the ever-memorable battle, in the East Indies, between the British Fleet under the command of Sir Edw. Hughes, and the French Fleet under Monsieur Suffrein, in 1782.

22. Mr. James Smith, haberdasher, in Cheapside, and one of the Common Council for the ward of Farringdon Within.

At Ballyrobert, near Holywood, in his 99th year, Robert Gibson, farmer.

23. At Islington, Mrs. Ross, of New Basinghall-street.

24. In Fludyer-street, Westminster, Mr. Scott, King's messenger.

25. In Bedford-place, John Travers, esq. one of the Directors of the East India Company, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity-house, London.

Mr. Davis, many years a performer at Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres; better known, perhaps, at the bouses of public entertainment round Covent-garden by the appellation of Kiddy Davis.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 29, to September 26, 1809.

Christened.			Buried.							
Males - 718	1405	Males - 553	1061	Between	2 and 5	122	50 and 60	71
Females 687		Females 508			5 and 10	49	60 and 70	87
					10 and 20	40	70 and 80	54
Whereof have died under 2 years old			385		20 and 30	71	80 and 90	19
					30 and 40	86	90 and 100	5
					40 and 50	102	100 0	105 0

Peck Loaf 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.; 5s. 4d.; 5s. 7d.

Salt 1l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending September 16, 1809.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	105	4	55	3	51	7	34	3	63	8
Surrey	107	0	92	9	54	0	40	0	60	0
Hertford	92	8	52	6	51	0	35	3	56	3
Bedford	99	5	59	2	44	6	36	0	56	7
Huntingd.	95	11	70	0	43	9	33	0	52	5
Northam.	96	2	90	0	47	6	34	0	72	0
Rutland	99	6	00	0	52	0	36	0	54	0
Leicester	94	3	00	0	52	2	33	10	58	4
Nottingham	99	4	60	0	48	6	36	4	62	8
Derby	105	6	00	0	00	0	42	6	68	3
Stafford	110	0	00	0	52	2	38	4	68	2
Salop	106	8	75	8	55	6	35	4	00	0
Hereford	106	1	52	0	44	9	38	0	50	4
Worcester	105	2	51	4	50	9	42	7	53	11
Warwick	107	6	00	0	54	8	41	11	58	10
Wilts	99	4	00	0	42	8	38	8	65	8
Berks	103	2	64	0	40	6	37	10	58	0
Oxford	101	0	0	0	43	10	38	9	57	6
Bucks	104	4	00	0	45	8	35	10	57	4
Brecon	112	9	78	4	55	11	32	0	00	0
Montgom.	101	7	00	0	00	0	30	8	00	0
Radnor	111	5	00	0	47	7	32	9	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

101	9	61	1	47	3	33	4	59	3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	96	4	52	0	41	6	28	0	51	9
Kent	97	3	48	0	41	9	35	0	52	2
Sussex	99	6	00	0	00	0	34	0	00	0
Suffolk	85	4	46	6	42	4	28	3	47	7
Cambridg.	93	2	00	0	36	0	25	2	45	0
Norfolk	84	8	00	0	36	0	33	0	00	0
Lincoln	97	0	58	6	48	5	28	8	58	2
York	89	7	65	2	34	11	29	7	50	4
Durham	106	0	00	0	57	11	37	1	00	0
Northum.	95	11	66	4	46	0	34	9	00	0
Cumberl.	121	0	00	0	38	1	36	0	00	0
Westmor.	112	0	72	0	51	2	35	9	00	0
Lancaster	104	1	00	0	48	4	31	5	63	0
Chester	97	4	00	0	00	0	33	2	00	0
Flint	113	2	00	0	35	2	27	4	00	0
Denbigh	120	7	00	0	70	4	33	7	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	44	0	19	0	00	0
Carnarvon	103	8	0	0	42	0	27	0	00	0
Merioneth	113	1	00	0	59	0	30	8	00	0
Cardigan	84	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	81	10	00	0	50	8	18	0	00	0
Carmarth.	96	0	00	0	52	0	18	2	00	0
Glamorg.	104	5	00	0	53	4	26	8	00	0
Gloucest.	107	6	00	0	48	11	35	11	00	0
Somerset	102	7	00	0	48	0	30	10	62	4
Monmo.	119	4	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	95	9	00	0	53	1	00	0	00	0
Cornwall	95	5	0	0	42	10	27	4	00	0
Dorset	107	4	00	0	47	0	30	0	60	0
Hants	103	5	00	0	46	0	35	9	57	6

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain:

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Pease		Oatmeal		Beer or Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
100	5	61	0	46	8	31	1	53	0	61	4	51	9	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, September 25:

Fine 95s. to 100s.—Seconds 90s. to 95s.—Bran 8s. to 10s.—Pollard 26s. to 30s.

Return of FLOUR, September 9 to September 15, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 15,422 Sacks. Average 90s. 8d.¼ per Sack.—6s. 0d.¼ per Sack higher than last Return.

Return of WHEAT, September 11 to September 16, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 7044 Quarters. Average 10s. 8d.¾—3s. 2d.¼ higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, September 16, 54s. 7d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending September 20, is 47s. 7d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, September 25:

Kent Bags	5l. 0s. to 5l. 12s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 12s. to 6l. 12s.
Sussex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Sussex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	4l. 15s. to 6l. 10s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 19:

St. James's—Hay	4l. 15s.	0d. to 6l. 10s.	0d.	Average 5l. 12s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 5s.	0d. to 2l. 11s.	0d.	Average 2l. 8s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	5l. 5s.	0d. to 6l. 16s.	0d.	Average 6l. 0s. 6d.
Clover	7l. 7s.	0d. to 8l. 8s.	0d.	Average 7l. 17s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 6s.	0d. to 2l. 12s.	0d.	Average 2l. 9s. 0d.
Smithfield—Hay	6l. 0s.	0d. to 6l. 10s.	0d.	Average 6l. 5s. 0d.
Clover	3l. 5s.	0d. to 7l. 10s.	0d.	Average 5l. 7s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 5s.	0d. to 2l. 14s.	0d.	Average 2l. 9s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, September 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.		
Veal	5s. 0d to 6s. 0d.		
Pork	6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.		

Head of Cattle at Market this Day:

Beasts 2747. Sheep and Lambs 17,200.

Calves 170. Pigs 200.

COALS, Sept. 13: Newcastle 49s. 0d. to 63s. 0d. Sunderland 0s. 0d. to 54s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 110s. Mottled 124s. Curd 128s. CANDLES, 14s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 9d.½ Clare Market 5s. 9d.½ Whitechapel 5s. 9d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1809.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy	5 per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29		68¼	68¼	84½	99		18½		20 pr.	8 a 11 pr				¼ pr.			21 11 0	full Money.
30		68¼	68¼	84½	99		18½			8 a 11 pr.		68¼			98½		21 11 0	Ditto.
31	263	68¼	68	84½	98⅞		18⅝		24 pr.	8 a 11 pr.			67⅞			67⅛	21 11 0	Ditto.
1	264	68¼	68	84	99		18½	187	23 a 24pr.	8 a 11 pr.		68½				67¼	21 11 0	Ditto.
2	267	68¼	68¼	84½	99¼		18½		23 a 24pr	8 a 11 pr.				¼ pr.	98½		21 11 0	Ditto.
3	Sunday																	
4	268	68½	68¼	84½	99¼		18⅞		23 a 24pr.	8 a 11 pr.				¼ pr.		67⅛	21 11 0	Ditto.
5	holiday																	
6		68⅞	68½	shut	99⅛		18⅞		23 a 24pr.	9 a 11 pr.				¼ pr.			21 11 0	Ditto.
7	270	68½	68½	shut	99¼		shut		22 a 23pr.	9 a 14 pr.		shut	68½	¼ pr.			21 11 0	Ditto.
8	shut	shut	68½	shut	99¼	shut	shut		22 pr.	9 a 13 pr.		shut	shut		shut	67½	21 11 0	Ditto.
9	shut	shut	68½	shut	99¼	shut	shut		22 pr.	8 a 13 pr.		shut	shut	¼ pr.	shut		21 11 0	Ditto.
10	Sunday																	
11	shut	shut	68½	shut	99⅛	shut	shut	188	23 pr.	8 a 13 pr.		shut	shut	1 pr.	shut	67⅛	21 11 0	Ditto.
12	275	shut	68½	shut	99¼	shut	shut		23 a 24pr.	8 a 12 pr.		shut	68½		shut		21 11 0	Ditto.
13	277	shut	68½	shut	99¼	shut	shut		22 a 23pr.	7 a 12 pr.		shut			shut		21 11 0	Ditto.
14	shut	shut	68½	shut	99¼	shut	shut		21 a 22pr.	7 a 11 pr.		shut	68½		shut		21 11 0	Ditto.
15	shut	shut	68½	shut	99¼	shut	shut		21 a 20pr.	7 a 11 pr.		shut	68½	¼ pr.	shut	67½	21 11 0	Ditto.
16	shut	shut	68½	shut	99¼	shut	shut	188	20 pr.	6 a 10 pr.		shut		¼ pr.	shut		21 11 0	Ditto.
17	Sunday																	
18	277	shut	68½	shut	99¼	shut	shut		20 a 19pr.	6 a 10 pr.		shut		¼ pr.	shut	67½	21 11 0	Ditto.
19	277½	shut	68½	shut	99¼	shut	shut		20 a 19pr.	6 a 10 pr.		shut			shut		21 11 0	Ditto.
20	278	shut	68½	shut	99¼	shut	shut			5 a 10 p		shut		¼ pr.	shut		21 11 3	Ditto.
21	shut	shut	68½	shut	99¼	shut	shut		21 pr.	5 a 9 pr.		shut		¼ pr.	shut	67½	21 11 0	Ditto.
22	holiday																	
23	268½	shut	68½	shut	99½	shut	shut	187¼	19 a 20pr.	4 a 9 pr.		shut			shut		21 11 0	Ditto.
24	Sunday																	
25	268½	shut	68½	shut	99¼	shut	shut		20 a 19pr.	5 a 9 pr.		shut		¼ pr.	shut		21 11 0	Ditto.
26	shut	shut	68½	shut	99¼	shut	shut	188¼	21 pr.	5 a 9 pr.		shut	68½	1 pr.	shut	67½	21 11 0	Ditto.
27	268	shut	68½	shut	99¼	shut	shut	188	19 a 20pr	5 a 9 pr.		shut		¼ pr.	shut		21 11 0	Ditto.

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